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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

Hushing Up the Scandal

Moulton's Statement Suppressed.

The Whole Thing to be Kept Quiet.

Reported Compromise Effected.

MRS. TILTON'S HALLUCINATION.

More from Shearman.

He Declares Beecher Blameless.

Reported Confession from Beecher.

Entire Change of Front on the Part of the Committee.

HOW MOULTON WAS QUIETED.

SUMMARY OF HIS EMASCULATED STATEMENT.

SUPPRESSING THE STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, and Benjamin F. Tracy, counsel for the Investigating Committee, think that the statement made yesterday afternoon by Mr. Moulton, before the Investigating Committee, will not be given to the newspapers to-day, but say that all rests with Mr. Winslow, a member of the Committee, who may arrive in Brooklyn from his country residence this afternoon.

HUSHING UP THE SCANDAL.

A feeling of disappointment prevails in the community, growing out of the unsatisfactory end towards which the Beecher-Tilton scandal is drifting. The withholding from the public of Mr. Moulton's statement is the subject of much unfavorable comment. There is a general belief that a compromise of the whole affair is on foot. The *Argus* says: "It is even stated, that Mrs. Tilton is prepared to state that she has been laboring under an hallucination; that Mr. Beecher is willing to resign his pastorate; that the society will refuse to accept his resignation; and that Mr. Tilton will upon these conditions again open the door of his house to his wife. General Tracy said to-day that the Committee had not decided whether it will keep Mr. Moulton's statement back until all the proceedings are printed or keep it back altogether.

BUTLER AND TRACY TOGETHER.

General Butler had a long interview with Mr. Moulton this morning, at the conclusion of which, he was driven to the house of General Tracy. The latter had just returned from Mr. Beecher's residence and both gentlemen went into the house, where they remained in consultation several hours.

SHEARMAN INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Shearman, in an interview to-day, said in relation to the publication of Mr. Moulton's statement that Mr. Moulton insisted upon a pledge of secresy from the Committee. "The arrangements came about in this way. Mr. Moulton insisted that a pledge should be given by the Committee that none of his testimony should be made public, until a member of the Committee, who was named, and he, should meet together and agree upon its publication in whole or in part, or upon its suppression, until the Investigating Committee had taken all the testimony, and was ready to report its verdict, accompanied by the evidence taken in full, upon which that verdict was grounded."

Reporter—"Who was the member of the Committee who was to make this arrangement with Mr. Moulton?"

Mr. Shearman—"District Attorney Winslow."

Reporter—"It seems strange, don't it, that Mr. Moulton should press for secresy now, when the crisis has come?"

Mrs. S.—"Yes, it does seem strange. The Committee wished to publish his testimony, as they had published other statements, but Mr. Moulton absolutely refused to consent to this." Mr. Shearman after further questioning said, "I know all that Frank Moulton can say or has to say, and I know that there is nothing, I say, I know that there is nothing, that he has in his possession that can implicate Mr. Beecher one iota; nothing, because there is

NOTHING IN EXISTENCE TO IMPLICATE HIM.

"Why, if I could tell you all I know about his case, it would show you Mr. Beecher's motives in keeping silent, and would show him blameless, as clearly as if a calcium light were turned on the whole story. If Mr. Baecher had spoken long ago, these clouds would have disappeared like mist before a summer wind, and yet even now, I would not advise Mr. Beecher to speak out. Knowing as I do the circumstances of the case, though his own character would seem to demand that he should tell the public what they have absolutely no right to know. There is a prurient curiosity abroad, to know every detail of this disgusting business, which is absolutely shocking. Mr. Beecher has held his tongue out of respect for the feelings of others. Why, look at this hooker exhibition. Mr. Beecher tried to keep that quiet to spare the feelings of his family and friends; and look you there are others, but their case is different from hers, he it was very well-known was weak-minded, and the Woodhull people got hold of her and preyed upon her weak intellect, but if Mr. Beecher opened his mouth and told his story, there are distinguished citizens who have been mixed up in this matter, who would suffer; and in its silence he has spared their feelings."

Rep.—"What do you mean by that Mr. Shearman?"

Mr. S.—"I mean that this Woodhull cottage is a nest of blackmailers; that is the whole object of their lives. They have invei-

foolscap pages, not closely written. Mr. Moulton says in substance that all he knows about the difficulty between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton was intrusted to him in confidence, with all the documents he has been furnished, relating directly or indirectly to the case, and that these documents were intrusted to him in confidence. He says that he has known Mr. Tilton since 1857, and that he became personally acquainted with Mr. Beecher in 1869, and mainly through this case. Notwithstanding the fact that he has the consent of both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton to tell all he knows about the case, and to furnish all the documents he has in relation to it, and the additional fact that he has been twice summoned before the Committee, he says that he cannot in conscience and as a man of honor disclose any confidences which have been placed in him. He came into the case as a peacemaker, to settle it, and all that he has done has been done in that direction. Without his knowledge and against his wishes, certain documents connected with the case have been published, mainly through Mr. Tilton, and in the statement made before the Committee. So many of the original documents as he has copies of, and which have been made public, he feels under obligations, to place in the hands of the Committee. Mr. Moulton had copies of all these documents made, and he handed these copies to the Committee, holding himself ready to produce the originals when the Committee desired to verify them. Beyond this Mr. Moulton was not willing to make any statement, nor did he feel himself justified in honor or in conscience in producing any documents save those quoted by Mr. Tilton in his statement. Mr. Moulton handed the Committee his statement and the copies of the documents quoted in Mr. Tilton's communication. Mr. Moulton was briefly cross-examined and he maintained the same position. He reiterated what appeared in his statement, that if any attempt was made to assail his position as a friend of both parties, or to question his honor, he might be under the necessity of making a further statement; but for the present, he contented himself with furnishing the Committee exact copies of the documents quoted by Mr. Tilton.

SESSION OF THE SMOTHERING COMMITTEE.

The Beecher Investigating Committee resumed its session this evening. Two witnesses were examined, a lady and gentleman, whose names could not be ascertained. About half an hour after these witnesses came out, the Committee adjourned. They were as reticent as ever, and would give no idea as to how much longer the investigation would last, nor the number of witnesses that were yet to be examined. Several members of the Committee hazarded the opinion that Mr. Moulton's statement would not be made public until printed with the full report of the Committee.

ASK ME NO QUESTIONS.

Mr. Moulton was at his home all the evening, but refused an audience with every visitor, and answered all questions sent to him by note with simply the reply "I cannot say." It is not known whether Mr. Beecher will be before the Committee to-morrow evening or not.

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

The Hearing Closed---Probabilities of the Location.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—Colonel Simpson and Major Suton, of the United States Engineers, left here this evening, and will report from there to the Secrary of War concerning the location of the Southern Railroad bridge, at this city. As to the location, all before the committee favored a point six hundred feet above the one chosen. This involves $200,000 additional cost to the railroad on the Kentucky side, and probably as much more on the Ohio side, besides making the approaches less convenient. The coal men preferred a long span on the Kentucky side; other steamboatmen favored the Ohio side for this span.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 11, 1874.

ITALIAN NEWS BY MAIL.

A letter from Rome says: There are reports of the dying condition of the two leading personages of the Vatican. Some of the opposite party are so impatient to have the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli out of the way that they are frequently putting afloat exaggerated reports, to which we here do not give much attention. The official journal of Rome publishes from time to time a report of the progress made in the sale of confiscated ecclesiastical property. The whole amount disposed of from 1857, when the law was passed, up to the end of June of the present year, is represented by the sum of 465,000,000 of francs. The government has come into possession of somewhat more than $80,000,000 from this source.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

Rev. John Cowan, once Chaplain of the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, and John Keha, have been held to answer a charge of conspiring to defraud the United States out of $1,000. Cowan recently wrote to the State Department that on the 21st of July last he fell from a street car and his wallet was crushed. He inclosed a fragment of a one thousand dollar bond, saying that was all that was saved from his wallet, and prayed the Department to give him a duplicate $1,000 bond. An examiner found on the fragment that the Rev. Mr. Cowan had inclosed to the Treasury, the words "President Dela," showing that it was a bond of a South American republic.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of Hartzell, the Insane Homicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., August 11, 1874.

Hartzell, who was confined in the county jail at Canfield, in this county, awaiting trial for the killing of Dr. Conrad, of North Benton, hung himself this evening with a handkerchief tied to the bed post. He was dead when discovered. It is generally thought that the deceased was insane both at the time of the killing of Dr. Conrad and at the time of his death.

Suicide for Love.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EATON O., August 11, 1874.

Elmore Thomas shot and killed George Shaw, this evening about five o'clock. He claims that it was done in self defence.

Shooting on the River.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., August 11, 1874.

Just as the steamer Fannie Freeze landed here to-day, a deck hand ran to the steamer Fleetwood, and there shot a deckhand of that boat, and taking a yawl put out, overtook and escaped on the Freeze which, in the meantime, had left the landing. The parties are negroes; names unknown.

Stabbing Affray.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 11.—In a fight at Paulding Furnace, near Antwerp, Ohio, on Friday, Frank Kountz stabbed and instantly killed a man named McGilles. Kountz was arrested and lodged in jail.

CASUALITIES.

Runaway at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 11, 1874.

A horse from Rogers' livery stable driven by two young men, ran off, jumped into a stone quarry and killed himself last night. The drivers escaped.

Killed by a Horse.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, IND., August 11, 1874.

A young fellow named Mitchell, living in the country, had the whole of the front of his head kicked in by a vicious horse last evening, and is now in a critical condition, with little hopes of his recovery.

Boiler Explosion.

CAIRO, ILL., August 11.—At St. Johns, Illinois, at five o'clock this afternoon, the boiler of the coal mine of the Illinois Central Coal Mining Company exploded, demolishing the works and killing three men, Alexander Hanson, Preston Smith and Andrew Major. Two others were badly burned. Their names were not ascertained.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

ASHLEY NOT NOMINATED.

TOLEDO, August 11.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Sixth Ohio district to-day nominated Hon. Frank H. Hurd, of Lucas county, for Representative in Congress, on the first ballot. J. M. Ashley was a prominent candidate for the position, but had no showing in the convention.

Florida.

TROUBLE IN A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSIE, FLA., August 11.—The Republican Convention for the nomination of Representatives to Congress, met at the capitol to-day, and adjourned to allow the Committee on Credentials to report. Meantime the bolters took possession of the capitol and barred the doors, refusing admission to the regular delegates. Governor Stearns was unable to quell the riot. The regular convention will try to meet to-morrow in a private hall.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Reconstructing the Steam-Boiler Commission.

Responsibility for Its Uselessness.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DONE.

The Appropriations.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1874.

Reorganization of the Steam-Boiler Commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to a distinguished scientist, a Professor in one of the leading institutions of learning in the United States, tendering to him the Chairmanship and supreme direction of the future experiments in regard to steam-boiler explosions. The results of that investigation so far have amounted to nothing at all, and it is the intention of the Secretary to make the most out of what remains of the appropriation. Aside from the incompetency, scientifically, of the entire Commission as constituted prior to the removal of General Smith, Secretary Richardson, and Secretary Robeson are responsible for the past failure. After the passage of the act the President entrusted those officers with the organization of the Commission, and the determination of the general rules to govern its labors. They had every advice that could have been necessary, to make persons of ordinary intelligence to create a Commission of some credit to the government and worthy of the great work to be undertaken. It was suggested to them in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury to pay no salaries, and to create a Board composed of the Supervising Inspecting General as chairman, the chief engineer of the army, a competent engineer from the navy, a competent engineer from the army, a lawyer from the Department of Justice, the President or capable representatives of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Troy, Steven's Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and the Scientific School of Yale College, New Haven, the Presidents of the Steamboat and American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, a certain number of practical mechanical engineers and the heads of several of the leading boiler manufacturing firms in the United States. It is to be seen that such a Commission would be selected from every degree of scientific and practical skill necessary to make the experiments a triumphant success. Secretary Bristow, in connection with his other duties, reforms, has taken this matter in hand. It is known to be his determination to carry the experiments forward at once, and to have them completed before Congress meets. The name of the gentleman selected by the Secretary is withheld, for the reason that it is not known whether he will accept the trust. It is believed that with such a head, the present Commission may be utilized. The time is now considered too short to undertake such a change as might be desirable. The appointment of a chairman of the Commission will have nothing to do with filling the vacant post of Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

Winding Up the Freedmen's Bank.

The Commissioners appointed to wind up the business of the Freedmen's Bank say that the alarm caused by the recent agitation by colored men is altogether unwarrantable. They have not, as reported, had any difficulty in getting returns from the branch bank. They will declare a dividend as soon as they can ascertain the liabilities of the institution. The law under which they were appointed prohibits the declaration of a dividend until after they shall have realized twenty per cent. of the liabilities. The greatest difficulty they have to encounter, is the reluctance of depositors in returning their pass-books. Until they have all these they cannot ascertain the liabilities of the concern. They have paid in full all the sums deposited between June 20th, the date of the passage of the act under which they were appointed, and July 13th, the time when they took possession of the bank, because they have regarded such sums as in the nature of special deposits. It may be said that no Commission under the government has labored more faithfully to accomplish the best results than those in charge of the Freedmen's Bank.

Recapitulation of Appropriations.

Assistant Secretary Conant has prepared a letter which will be transmitted to the members of the Appropriation committees, enclosing a recapitulation of moneys appropriated by the various acts of Congress for the fiscal years 1873, 1874 and 1875. The operation of the act of July, 1870, increased the estimates and appropriations, as prior to that time all balances unexpended were carried forward, and were available in the expenditures of the next fiscal year. In making estimates, it was the custom in the Department to take into account these unexpired balances. Under the later act, however, this was prohibited, and it was made unlawful to expend more than the amount appropriated. This has necessitated on the part of Department officers an increase in the amounts of estimates so as to prevent deficiencies. The amount of increase is, of course, governed by many contingencies, but the safe rule of making the aggregate large enough is always adopted. It is true that this makes no difference in the amounts actually expended, but it does swell the accounts.

The following is a recapitulation of amounts by acts of appropriation for the present fiscal year, and a comparison with the two years previous:

	Fiscal year 1873.	Fiscal year 1874.	Fiscal year 1875.
To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for expenses of taking ninth census			$480,000 00
To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for expenses of Joint Select Committee on alleged outrages in Southern States			27,355 00
To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for salaries and contingent expenses of the Postoffice Department		29,751 81	
To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government			9,496,496 14
For legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government	18,724,972 74	18,170,441 18	20,798,255 50
For sundry civil expenses of the government	20,134,669 33	32,173,237 90	26,924,746 88
For support of the army	28,683,615 32	31,796,008 81	27,788,500 00
For the naval service	18,231,085 93	22,275,707 65	20,813,946 70
For the Indian service	6,196,362 91	5,566,218 90	5,538,274 87
For rivers and harbors	5,588,000 00	7,332,000 00	5,228,000 00
For Forts and Fortifications	2,037,000 00	1,899,000 00	901,000 00
For support of Military Academy	326,101 32	344,317 56	339,835 00
For service of Postoffice Department	6,625,970 00	6,496,692 00	7,175,542 00
For Invalid and other Pension	30,480,000 00	30,480,000 00	29,980,000 00
For Consular and Diplomatic Service	1,299,819 00	1,218,320 00	3,404,804 00
For fire proof building at Albany, N.Y.	1,875,000 00		
For Courthouse and postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.; Huron, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Hartford, Conn., &c	2,170,000 00		
For Reform School District of Columbia		400,000 00	
For Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion	1,207,054 38		
For relics	3,781,422 00	$1,474,149 39	2,120,772 93
Miscellaneous		$1,868,498 56	
Totals	$154,216,781 32	$172,290,700 82	$155,030,405 27

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July, 1874.

*There appears for the first time in this bill an appropriation of $2,226,784 for defraying expenses incident to the national loan for the current fiscal year, the appropriations for loans, &c., having heretofore been indefinite. There also appear an appropriation for officials postage stamps required by the various departments of $1,865,000 in 1874, and $1,707,000 in 1875, without any corresponding appropriation for 1873. To arrive at a just comparison of the appropriations made at each session of Congress, the amounts appropriated for postage and expenses of national loan in 1875, and for postage in 1874, should be deducted from the totals of those years, leaving the amended totals:

$154,216,781 32	$170,424,800 82	$151,165,125 27

Badness of the Boiler Commission.

The charges preferred against General Smith, late Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, have opened an amount of inquiry into the operations of the Commission appointed to conduct the inquiries into the causes of steam-boiler explosions, which seems not likely to result in much credit to its members. The general impression here is that the whole Commission should be reorganized, and an investigation will be made of the value of the work so far accomplished. The Secretary of the Treasury is extremely desirous of having the balance of the appropriation at least put to some practical use, and there are serious doubts whether the present Commission is capable of meeting the emergency. At all events it is decided to determine this question before any more expenditures are made. The scientific element in the country have already expressed their dissatisfaction.

AUSTIN, MISSISSIPPI.

The Fight of Color---Accounts of the Situation to Suit Every Taste.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—A third dispatch has been received from the vicinity of Austin, asking for men, arms and ammunition, stating that unless the whites, who are surrounded in the Court House, are speedily relieved, they will be forced to surrender or be captured. The steamer A. J. White has been chartered to leave at five o'clock, and will carry a large number of men well armed.

Another special to the *Appeal* says that the negroes surrounding Austin on the south were charged this morning by a body of mounted whites, who killed four or five and captured twenty negroes. The blacks number about seven hundred, while the whites have about two hundred. Both parties are expecting reinforcements. At present the whites have the best of the fight. The negro hands on the plantations opposite on the Arkansas side are arming, and marching on Austin in large numbers.

Later.—The excitement here in regard to the riot at Austin is increasing. The operator at Helena, Arkansas, reports that the negroes have been passing there on the Mississippi side all day, marching on Austin. The steamer A. J. White left this afternoon at five o'clock, with about three hundred armed men and supplies, under the command of Col. Morgan, of Hernando, Mississippi, about half of whom are from Mississippi, and among whom are some twenty negroes who say they want this foolishness stopped. The remainder are from this city. Large numbers of men have gone by land, and if the whites can hold the Court House till to-night, reinforcements in sufficient numbers will have arrived to relieve them.

LATEST.

An *Avalanche* special, dated at noon, says: In the fight at Austin, last night, eight or ten negroes were killed. Reinforcements are coming in to the whites from the hills, and the negroes are being reinforced from the surrounding country. The whites have Austin barracaded, and will probably be able to keep the negroes off, but they need assistance in provisions and ammunition. Several officials from Tunica, have been here since yesterday morning telegraphing to Governor Ames at Jackson for assistance, but up to this time have not heard a word. The special states that he has also taken O. K. Landing, some three miles below Austin, and the only landing in that vicinity at the present stage of water. This is corroborated by the officers of the H. C. Yeager, which arrived here to-night, who saw a body of armed white men there as they passed.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Rochester Races.

ROCHESTER, August 11.—Fully six thousand people attended the opening meeting of the Rochester Driving Park Association. The first race was for a purse of $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:34; first horse $1,500, second $750, third $600, fourth $250. The score was as follows:

Ben Smith	1	1	1
White Cloud	2	3	4
H. C. Hill	3	2	3
Billy Fayer	4	4	2

Time—2:29, 2:30¾, 2:30.

The trot for 2:24 class was next called, with five entries, all of which started. In the first and second heats, Lulu, although unsteady at the start, won without difficulty and in the last heat, she was sent for all she was worth, Charles Green driving her. She made the quarter in 34½, the half in 1:09, and the mile in 2:16¾. This is the fastest third heat ever trotted in a race.

Summary. Purse of $4,500 for the 2:24 class; $2,000 to the first horse, $1,250 to the second, $800 to the third, $450 to the fourth. Rolla Reed

Lulu	1	1	1
Derby	2	2	2
Triumph	3	3	3

George distanced. Badger Girl do. Time 2:21, 2:24¾, 2:16¾.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day.—For the Middle States and Lower Lake Region, lower barometer, high temperature, fresh and brisk south to west winds, partly cloudy weather and northward, local thunderstorms in these areas. For the Ohio Valley, generally higher barometer, southwest and west winds, high temperature and partly cloudy weather.

A very large amateur shooting tournament commenced at Chicago yesterday.

The Philadelphia Base Ball Club beat the Harrfords yesterday by a score of 6 to 5.

The first bale of new cotton was received yesterday at Memphis, from J. Mason, of Senatobia, Mississippi.

The steamships Pereire, from Brest, and Brittanic and City of Montreal, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The uncle of Charley Ross arrived at Bennington yesterday. The little boy detained by the police is not his nephew.

A Havana dispatch says that the rebel General Pancho Vega was killed in a skirmish at Fray Benito on the first of August.

The strike at the Vulcan Iron Works, Wilkesbarre, Pa., ended yesterday by the men returning to work at ten per cent. reduction.

A German named Gottlenb Weisse, a few miles east of Wheeling, committed suicide last evening. It is thought that his mind was wandering.

The arguments in the railroad case in the Wisconsin Supreme Court were concluded yesterday. The decision of the court is not yet made public.

Archibald Johnson, one of the old line "Sons of Liberty" Democrats of Indiana, was yesterday nominated to Congress by the "People's Convention" of the Ninth Indiana district.

The primary meetings in the Fourth Kentucky Congressional district, gave a large majority of delegates to J. Proctor Knott, who is Breckinridge announced as the Democratic candidate.

Paul Reeves, who was shot in the melee at Sumerville, Tenn., died on Monday. He and his brother Albert, who died on Sunday from wounds received in the same fight, were buried in one grave.

E. N. Wiggins, employed in the auditor's office of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head. The cause is said to be whisky.

A special dispatch from Washington, Pa., informs us that Mrs. W. W. Smith, of that town, gave a grand party last night in honor of her cousins, the younger sons of General Grant, who are now in that place.

The Star Council of the order of United American Mechanics, of Indiana, held their annual convention at Indianapolis yesterday and elected the following officers: S. C. W., H. Davis, of Fort Wayne; S. V. C., E. Green, of Madison; Representative to National Council for three years, James W. Royse, of New Albany.

D. B. Nain, the Kentucky man who was supposed to have been abducted and killed, on Sunday night, was discovered about three miles from home. He was not dangerously wounded. The trouble was a political one, and the act was evidently intended to punish Nain for the part he had taken in the recent election for County Judge.

The newspaper war in Chicago has reached the knock-down point. Yesterday, A. C. Hessing, of the *Staats Zeitung*, who had been charged by the Chicago *Times* with corruption, in connection with the purchase of a hospital site, knocked a *Times* reporter down, and seemed very likely to give him a thorough mauling, until a second attache of the *Times* interfered. Warrants of the peace succeeded the fray.

Searching the trunk of Van Eeten, the California bond forger, who died in the Hudson county, N. J., jail, last week, revealed the fact that he had in his possession a large amount of stolen property, taken by a gang of burglars who recently committed extensive depredations in Vermont. The information so obtained led to the arrest of three members of that gang.

The Glen Rolling Mill, in Lehigh county, is still idle, and will not start up until Superintendent Downing returns from Europe.

No Excuse for Bad Bread.

Dealers should furnish their customers with the great White River Flour, and avoid all complaints about dark, heavy and sour bread.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE

PARIS, August 11.—There is great excitement in this city in consequence of intelligence that Marshal Bazaine escaped from the Island of Sainte Marguerite some time during Sunday night. The details of the manner in which he succeeded in getting away are unknown, except that he used a rope and ladder and got on board a vessel bound for Italy. The night was dark and stormy. The journals declare that the government will act promptly and energetically in punishing all who connived in his flight.

PARTICULARS OF THE ESCAPE.

LONDON, August 11.—The following interesting particulars of the escape of Marshal Bazaine from his prison on the Isle of Ste. Marguerite has been received:

The apartments occupied by the Marshal opened upon a terrace which was built upon a lofty and precipitous cliff overhanging the sea. A sentry was posted on the terrace, with orders to watch the prisoner's every movement. During Sunday evening, the Marshal walked upon the terrace with Colonel Villette, his aid-de-camp. At ceo o'clock he retired as usual, apparently to sleep, but before daybreak he had effected his escape. He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice. Thence by means of a knotted rope, he descended to the sea. He evidently slipped during the descent, and tore his hands, as the rope was found stained with blood in several places. Under the cliff in a small boat were Bazaine's wife and cousin. They received him as he reached the water, and Madame La Marechale taking the oars herself, moved directly to a strange steamer, which had been lying off the island since the previous evening. They reached the vessel in safety, were taken on board, and the steamer then put to sea. It is thought that they have landed at Geneva, as the steamer proceeded in that direction. The first news of the affair came to Grasse, the nearest place on the coast, and the magistrates of that town immediately sent officers in every direction to search for the fugitive. There was a great commotion in Marseilles when the facts became known, an investigation was ordered. Colonel Villette, who was walking with the Marshal on the evening of his escape, was discovered there, and imprisoned. The commandant of the fort of Ste Marguerite was placed under arrest, and General Lewald has gone to the island to investigate the affair.

THE PARISIAN ACCOUNT.

PARIS, August 11.—It is reported that Marshal Bazaine landed at San Remo, and traveled *via* Turin to Basle. At the latter place he took the train to Brussels, where he arrived at seven o'clock Tuesday morning. It is believed here that the rope found on the cliff at the Isle of Ste. Marguerite was simply placed there to mislead the authorities as to the manner of the Marshal's escape, which was effected in some other way, through the connivance of the guard. *Le Soir* states that Bazaine had given his parole not to leave the island, and the precautions were consequently relaxed. The sentry was withdrawn from the post every morning at 5 o'clock, it being considered unnecessary to keep him there after daylight. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison at the fort never left the Marshal on the terrace at 5:30 on Monday morning.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

It is rumored that Count DeChambord will spend the month of September in France.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

PARIS, August 11.—Eighty persons formerly connected with the Commune have been arrested in Marseilles, among them are M. Esquiras, an ex-Prefect of Department.

England.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SPANISH QUESTION.

LONDON, August 12.—The *Morning Post* announces that the negotiations between the powers for the recognition of Spain have been completed; the consent of Great Britain has removed the last obstacle.

The *Times* denies the truth of the report that Marshal Serrano had given notice of the intended blockade of the Cantabrian coast.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—The steamships The Queen and Columbia, from New York, and Circassian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

Arrived, steamship City of Richmond, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 11, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market, for three months' bills 2⅝ per cent., or ⅛ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £97,000. Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. 5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 106¾; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 105¾. New York Central 94; Erie 36¾; do preferred 46. Refined petroleum 9½d.

PARIS, August 11.—Rentes 63 francs 45 centimes.

ANTWERP, August 11.—Refined petroleum 29¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8⅝@8⅝; Orleans 8⅝@8¾. Sales of 15,000 bales; 7,000 American, and 5,000 speculation and export. Breadstuffs firm; red Western spring wheat 9s 6d@9s 8d; red winter 9s 4d @9s 10d. Peas 44s. Corn 33s 3d. Lard 62s 6d. Pork 73s.

FROM BLAIRSVILLE.

The River and the Crops—Local Option, or License—The Peregrinating Whisky Keg, and the Ubiquitous Pint Bottle—Democratic Convention at Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., August 11, 1874.

During the past week we have had a sufficiency of rain to convince the farmers that the corn crop will be a good one. But there are still some who are constrained to growl not because the ears will not be large enough, but because every stock does not bear three ears. In short, if they could stand on the highest hill in the country, and be able to say "I am monarch of all I survey," they would want a hundred or two acres on the other side. The potato crop will be more than an average one, and the buckwheat looks tolerably well; grapes and plums are abundant; apples and pears only an average crop. The health of this locality is good, judging from the manner our doctors are perched on their porches or snugly ensconced in an easy chair in the office.

Our town is not without an occasional excitement. On Saturday last a Mrs. Watson alighted from the noon train. She was approached by a strange woman, who told her she wanted to go to Coketown. She had with her very little luggage, and the bulk of it was an umbrella. Mrs. W. sympathized with her in her misfortune, and informed her she must return via the railroad about one mile. They walked into the waiting room of the depot, intending to remain until the rain was over. While there Mrs. W. borrowed the stranger's umbrella to step down street, and left her luggage, consisting of a carpetsack and bundle, and basket of chickens, in care of the stranger. When she returned, she found all her luggage gone, and the strange woman also. She immediately made known her misfortune. Search was made and the bundle and basket found in a house close by, which at first they refused to give up, but finally concluded it was better to do so. Next, two boys were dispatched after the woman. She was overtaken and relieved of the carpetsack. It was considered rather a barefaced affair, but she was allowed to pass on.

It is no doubt pretty generally known that this is not only a "local option" county, but our borough, and within two miles, is a prohibition district. In the event of the county being in favor of license, still this borough and that vicinity would not be benefitted by it. Well, how does it operate? The thing is sure, the express company is realizing a handsome profit out of the matter, judging from the number of boxes, containing kegs, jugs and demijohns, and the return money packages at this station. Then aside from this, the ubiquitous pint bottle can be seen floating around almost any time during the day or night, and when empty is replenished in a very short time, where, but a few, and they are soon again empty. The crusaders did their best to stop it. Persecutions were commenced, and other plans taken to stop it, but still the ardent comes, is sold, and drank. Legislation comes far short of doing what was intended.

A number of very fine buildings are going up in the different parts of the town, regardless of the hard times.

The unterrified Democracy held their convention in Indiana yesterday, and the huge fuss, may cause the feathers to fly. They are determined, they say, to defeat Harry White for Congress. The following nominations were made: For Congress, B. K. Sloan, Esq.; Senate, Wm. Maher, Esq.; Assembly, Jas. Smith and F. M. Kinter; Register and Recorder, Martin Kier; Commissioner, Jerry Lomison; Auditor, E. Cooper; Delegates to State Convention, J. R. Wilson, Captain Mordornick and Syl. Thompson, who were instructed to support Silas M. Clark, Esq., for Supreme Judge.

On Saturday last Miss Mary Scott, daughter of the President of the A. V. R. R., who was on a visit to the family of J. M. C. Creighton, Esq., fell from a swing and was considerably injured about the face and head. Dr. M. L. Miller was called in, he dressed the injuries which he said were in no wise dangerous. There is a prospect of the West Penn getting a heavy contract for hauling ore, and if such be the truth business will again return to the old stand point.

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

The Conference of River Men---Change of Location Proposed---Recommendations of the Pittsburgh Delegation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 11, 1874.

The Committee of Business Men and Steamboat Owners called together to consult with regard to the new railroad bridge over the Ohio river, at this point, was in session at Colonel Merrill's office again today. The representatives from Pittsburgh, concluding that the object of their visit had been accomplished, left last night, though it seems they did not fully decide upon what they should recommend, until to-day, when they sent the following dispatch:

PITTSBURGH, August 11.

COL. W. E. MERRILL, *Cincinnati*.—After conferring with a number of the river men, we have unanimously decided to urge the adoption of a five hundred feet span, at the present location, or of a four hundred feet span if it is located at the ferry landing, and that the draw shall be on the Ohio side,

A. LYLE,
Secretary of the Committee of the Coal Exchange.

The conference to-day was little else than a repetition of the views and arguments presented yesterday. In the afternoon, General Hickenlooper, of the Board of Bridge Engineers, took the United States Engineers again to inspect the ground that will be required to make approaches to the bridge site, proposed at the landing at Fifth street ferry, which will make the approaches very expensive, requiring a tunnel on the Kentucky side, but would give them much better depot grounds in Cincinnati. The river men here say if the change of location is made, they will object to the draw span of the bridge being on the Ohio side—first, because of the eddy on that side, and second, because it would virtually ruin the landing at that point, at all times, except during low water. The Government engineers will go to work on their report at once, and send it soon as completed to the Secretary of War at Washington.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association at Shippensburg.

SHIPPENSBURG, PA., August 11.—The twenty-first annual session of the State Teachers' Association convened in the Cumberland Valley State Normal School this morning. G. J. Luckey, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh schools, presiding. George P. Beard, of Shippensburg, delivered the address of welcome, which was replied to by James L. Harrison, of Pittsburgh. Addresses were made by Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent; Hon. T. J. Bingham, State Commissioner of Statistics; L. H. Eaton, of Pittsburgh, and others.

At the afternoon session President Lukey delivered his inaugural, taking the ground that the foundation of true education is in the development not only of intellect, but of the moral and physical power of man. No system of education is complete that has not

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1874.

THE Department of Justice at Washington is overrun with reports of Ku-Klux outrages in Texas, the banner Democratic State of the South.

SHARON, Mercer county, lost one of its best citizens on Monday, in the death of Mr. S. Q. Porter. He was a gentleman of high culture, large charity and the strictest integrity.

A NUMBER of Dominion papers are apprehensive that the adoption of the reciprocity treaty "will put an entire stop to petroleum production in Canada." Perhaps it *would*, but it certainly *will* not.

A LOUISVILLE paper not only predicts "a war of races at the South," but believes, also, that it will create "a despotic necessity at Washington." Who is going to inaugurate the war, and on what grounds?

THE Democratic Chicago *Times* on the one hand, and the Democratic Cincinnati *Enquirer* on the other, bid fair to set the entire Democratic family out West by the ears. It is a beautiful quarrel, and is constantly spreading.

THE Cincinnati *Inquirer* is, apparently, of opinion that the success of the Democracy in North Carolina, authorizes the people of that State to violate the United States revenue laws without being subjected to arrest and prosecution therefor!

THE Democratic State Committee of New York will meet at Saratoga, to-day, for the purpose of consulting with reference to the ensuing campaign, fixing the date of holding the State Convention, and trying to come to some agreement concerning the nomination for Governor, of which everybody, doubtless for good and sufficient reasons, appears to fight exceedingly shy.

THE Supreme Court of Minnesota has just rendered the somewhat important decision that the conditions of a railroad pass professing to exempt the carrier from responsibility for injury to person or property of the person gratuitously carried do not so discharge the carrier. One or two other States, have, we believe, affirmed the same principle.

FOR a city that proposes within a few years to become the chief outlet for the grain trade of the country, the fact that the number of estates advertised to be sold for taxes is 2,350, against 2,031 last year, looks odd. Yet this is the case with Boston. The dullness of business, and the excessive speculation in real estate, are assigned as reasons for this increase.

THE rain which we had, in this region, on Saturday last, was a very general one, extending all along the Atlantic coast, and was the heaviest of the season in that part of the country. In New England the rainfall was twelve inches, which is extraordinary, and the Philadelphia papers speak of the storm as the severest that has visited that city for several years.

ACCORDING to the Chicago *Tribune*, the wheat crop of the entire Northwest promises to be a little greater than that of last year, though the quality will be slightly inferior. The deterioration in quality is chiefly in what is known as Minnesota wheat. Iowa and Nebraska wheat will prove to be fully equal to, if not better, than that from the same sections last year.

NOT a rebel punished for treason; universal amnesty granted; the State governments organized precisely after the manner of those in the North; full representation in Congress allowed; scores of murderous Ku Klux pardoned—this policy of the general government toward the South is denounced by the Bourbon press as tyrannous oppression and cruelty. It is the strangest thing in the world.

THE Southern Democratic ultimatum to the blacks is, simply—Peace under a white man's rule, but a war of races without it; and, moreover, it begins to look as though, in the event that the Northern wing of the party will not consent to acquiescence in this intolerance, the reactionists of the Southern States will dissolve partnership, and wage their odious campaign on their own undivided responsibility. For they have taken the masks from their faces.

THE low lake freights are bringing about the inevitable result. More vessels are lying up, and now the propellers and tugs are following suit. Lake papers state that the whole good tonnage of the lakes not laid up is in the grain trade. Large quantities of grain are going forward, but there is very little doing in the other great commodities, and, as stated, the grand rush is for grain. For an improvement in freights there must be a revival of the shipments of ore.

"I WILL roar you as gently as any sucking dove." HINCKLEY, the terrible President of the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, who but yesterday was so inflexible in his determination to charge an additional compensation of sixty per cent. to convey the United States mails himself that he did not, by his blustering, lose the privilege of carrying the mails altogether. *Hinc ille*—HINCKLEY!

MORE bungling. The Washington *Chronicle* states that the new code of the United States statutes, as revised by Congress, is full of imperfections, and that Treasury officers, whose duties consist in construing the tariff laws and enforcing the laws for the collection of customs generally, are loud in their complaints of the slovenly manner in which the work was performed. It seems likely that the practice of the Treasury Department, in its rulings on tariff questions, will, until a new revision is made, be as diversified as ever. The people propose to revise some of the revisers, however.

THEY are all getting disgusted, are these wanderers—WELLS in Connecticut, FENTON in New York, SCHURZ in Missouri, and others elsewhere—and seeking to return to the Republican fold. It is no wonder. There was once a farm-boy who was ordered to plough across the field to the red cow. He began to plough, and she began to walk, and he ploughed all the forenoon. When his master came he censured him for going so crooked. "Why," said the boy, "you told me to plough to the red cow, and I kept after her, but she always kept moving." These zig-zagging prodigals, however, must not take it into their heads that they own the farm.

AN interesting astronomical event this evening will be the conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Venus. The latter will be only fifty-eight minutes of arc South from Jupiter, the distance between the two being a little less than twice the apparent diameter of the full moon. Their distance from the sun in right ascension, at that time, will be two hours and thirty minutes; but, owing to the fact that they are further south than the sun, they will set only one hour and forty minutes after him. Hence they are scarcely visible out of the twilight. Astronomically, the conjunction is of no great importance; but it will afford an opportunity of making a direct comparison of their reflecting power. Venus appears to the naked eye as much the largest of the two; but her apparent diameter is only sixteen and a half seconds, while that of Jupiter is thirty and a half seconds. The reason for this apparent contradiction is found in the greater brilliancy of the smaller planet.

HERE is a suggestive illustration of the average condition of the classes in England from which ordinary juries are drawn. At Nottingham, a populous manufacturing town, and fully as enlightened as average English cities, a verdict was recently rendered in an important case in precisely these words: "Not guilty, but recommended to mercy!" And yet the legislation of the Tory party in that country, during its first Parliamentary session, has resulted in a return to the policy of the dark ages, so far as the subject of education is concerned. The new school law recently passed makes a complete return to the old system of exclusiveness and sectarianism, resolving all public schools into private government schools under the exclusive control of the Church of England, in which the Thirty-nine Articles, the Athanasian creed, and everything else that is repulsive to the vast body of non-conformists in that country, are to be openly crammed down the throats of the pupils. Should the law continue in force many years, there will probably be numerous other exhibitions of the above character. And yet England boasts of being the most civilized and enlightened nation in the world. And this, also, is the Nineteenth century.

A SANITARY CONGRESS.

A commission consisting of representatives of the different nations appointed to co-operate with one another for the prevention and control of cholera and other epidemical diseases, appears to be the latest development of internationalism. Neither Dr. KARL MARX, however, nor any other leader of the International Society has anything to do with the project, which is put forth under the most conservative and even aristocratic auspices. In fact, the commission alluded to is one of the measures said to be recommended in the interest of public health by the Sanitary Congress recently assembled in Vienna, a Congress which, like the Congress of Brussels, owes its existence to the Emperor of Russia. Of how many members the commission shall consist, the mode of their appointment, their proper qualifications and even the commissions' method of operation are all questions yet to be resolved or at least made known to the world. We know nothing more concerning the commission than its general object, which is to guard against the spread of pestilence by combining the greatest variety of resources against the evil, and by providing an agency through which all civilized nations may be enabled to act together in suppressing any contagious disease. It is easy to perceive that such an organization may prove very useful. Paternal governments taking the lead in appointing the commissioners can afford to enlist the best physicians and scientific men in the service. Systematic observations may be instituted, and the facts gathered in any one locality may be at once made known in authentic form to the medical faculty everywhere. At present, apparently new diseases, or old diseases modified by circumstances, break out and become epidemic in secluded places, where they often run their course unobserved by any physician of sufficient science or experience either to describe the affection with accuracy or to derive from its occurrence and phenomena the practical lessons they are adapted to teach. Physicians in the centers of intelligence, or others qualified for the purpose, cannot spare the time or the expense required to visit the scene and study the disease; or they may not even hear of it before it has ceased to prevail. But it would be the duty of such a commission as the one proposed, to take note of such cases, as it would be a common duty to inform the commission of their occurrence. Thus medical science would be advanced, while at the same time, by the same agency, the sanitary knowledge which dispenses with medical science, might be diffused. The probable use of such instrumentality in arresting dangerous epidemics and in mitigating their virulence by preparing physicians and others for their approach, is too obvious for illustration.

It is, however, probable that in proposing the commission, one chief object of the Sanitary Congress is to provide a competent agency for the regulation of or as a substitute for quarantine. Until quite lately quarantine has been too often managed, even by enlightened European governments, in deference to the dictates of exploded science and effete superstitions. It was thus long allowed to remain an ever recurring vexation to travelers and a serious interruption of commerce. A paper before us states that within the last twenty-five years no less than three Congresses have been held for the purpose of considering the subject. The problem before each of them has been to devise such measures as might prevent the diffusion of cholera, the plague, yellow fever, etc., with the least disturbance of commercial and other intercommunication between country and country. The first of these Congresses was held in Paris in 1851. While recognizing the necessity of some rules to prevent the transmission of cholera by ships, the Paris Congress declared the lengthened period of quarantine then required a useless interference with trade and travel. In 1866 a second Congress met in Constantinople. After deliberating for several months it declared the necessity of much stricter rules than the Paris Congress had favored, and advised that certain specified points along the borders of Europe and Asia should be carefully watched to prevent the introduction of cholera. The Congress further laid on Egypt, Turkey and Russia the responsibility of arresting the disease, presenting certain quarantine regulations to be observed by the officials of those countries. These regulations, it seems, have proved to be of little use. In fact while the Congress was in session, the cholera was raging in several European cities and it has never since been wholly banished, so that the Mediterranean ports have been more exposed to infection from the side of the land than from the sea. The disease which has been guarded against as Asiatic is fairly naturalized in Europe. Taking note of this fact, Russia much embarrassed in its Persian commerce by the quarantine regulations laid down by the Congress of Constantinople, at length declined to observe them, with reason denouncing them as useless since the disease which they were designed to exclude from Europe is already at home there.

Hence the need of another Congress, which is at present in session at Vienna. The tendency of opinion among the members—all, we believe, noted physicians—is understood to be in the direction of the entire abandonment of quarantine. In the paper already referred to a majority of the members are stated to have resolved, that for the future in the cities on the European coast careful inspection of all ships arriving shall take the place of the vexatious regulations of the past. Vessels coming from ports free from cholera shall be allowed unrestricted entrance, while of vessels from infected ports carrying sick passengers, the patients shall be either detained on board or transferred to hospitals on shore. Healthy passengers, after examination and disinfection, shall be allowed to land. These are, we believe, precisely the New York rules on the same subject.

While the leading physicians of the Congress, like leading physicians elsewhere, are divided in opinion as to the origin of cholera, that is, whether it is ever generated out of local and personal conditions or is always imparted by infection, they seem to be agreed that by the application of right means the disease can always be prevented from spreading. It can be "stamped out," they think. As to the unsettled question of origin, it is one of a large number of medical questions upon which light might be confidently looked for from the labors of such a Commission as the one mentioned above.

THE highly-colored accounts of the wealth of the new country in the Rocky Mountains into which the United States troops have lately entered in pursuit of the warlike Indians, will undoubtedly tempt many adventurous people to crowd into the new El Dorado, as it is called, in quest of wealth; and, in the end, the old story will be repeated of hundreds and thousands disappointed in their expectations. The "Black Hills," into the northern part of which General CUSTER has penetrated with his troops, is the first range in the Rocky Mountain group which is met in passing from the East to the West. Pike's Peak and Long's Peak are part of this range, and every visitor to Denver will recognize it in the stoney mass that confronted him continually while there. The Union Pacific road begins the ascent of it near Cheyenne, and completes it at Sherman. General CUSTER has advanced into its defiles at a point considerably north of Fort Laramie; and as there are no occupants of the territory but the Indians whose hostile attitude has called out the United States troops, every one who ventures there in search of gold, is pretty sure to become a subject for Indian aggressions.

That there is plenty of gold in these Black Hills is extremely probable; but it is not to be had for the mere picking up. Experience in Utah and Colorado has shown that labor, patience and capital are all requisite to successful mining, and the newly discovered territory will be no exception to the rule. There was a grand rush, at one time, to Pike's Peak, under exactly the same representations, and everybody was disgusted and disheartened by the failure to find anything to reward their greedy search. Whatever gold is now taken out of the Black Hills at that point, is extracted by hard, steady work, backed up by the capital necessary to keep it going.

Let no one, therefore, be deceived by the highly colored accounts forwarded from this Indian country. The life of the gold-seeker is hard enough at best; and he is a fool who puts his scalp within reach of the bloody Sioux and Arapahoes for the sake of no better chance than he can get where civilization prevails.

In spite of such warnings, however, there are doubtless many who will disregard all prudent considerations and will rush to the perilous grounds where gold may be found. The end will be, not only disappointment, hardship and privation to most of the adventurers, but Indian slaughters, day after day, until all are exterminated, or until the government becomes involved in a cruel, expensive and bloody Indian war.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"O, yet we trust that somehow good
Shall be the final goal of ill,
To pangs of nature, sins of will,
Defects of doubt and taints of blood;
That nothing walks with aimless feet,
That not a life shall be destroyed
Or cast as rubbish to the void
When God hath made the pile complete."

Nearly every county in Oregon claims undeveloped coal mines.

As is a virago among women, so is the New York *Sun* among journals.

Arrow-root gruel journalism. See the editorial columns of the "oldest."

The National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is in session at St. Louis.

They have "phantom balls" at Long Branch—quite spirited affairs, we learn.

It is now definitely settled that forty-six persons perished in the Pat Rogers disaster.

That tenth of August electro-magnetic storm-prophet was an unmitigated imposter.

The whole third term scheme is a failure, too ridiculous to be dignified as a fraud.

Democracy is stripping itself to the buff of its long and conspicuously practiced hypocrisy.

To-day the confused maze of irresponsible statements, rumors, intimations and guesses should be ended.

Eastern shoe manufacturers say they never before had so many heavy orders on hand at this season as now.

Nobody expects to do much the first two weeks in August, and these anticipations are being pretty fully realized.

During the five years ending with 1873, the commerce between the United States and Switzerland has doubled.

An acre of reality is worth a kingdom in Utopia; but some of our temperance friends don't seem to think so.

Grasshopper literature and correspondence constitute the principal features of Minnesota journalism, just now.

The American trade, foreign and coasting, forms nearly thirty-seven per cent. of the whole foreign trade of China.

Colorado calls for more women. It has scarcely a single one. Young widows might repair there with advantage.

A marketable paper's or person's worst capacity for harm is never very bad. The moral of this lies in its application.

Saratoga each year is becoming more like Baden Baden. Life there is faster than at any other American watering-place.

Western Democratic papers are squirting tobacco juice and shinplaster twaddle through their columns at a lively rate.

That was a shrewd fox in the fable: "That knew the world and took it as it is, Nor asked five legs of mutton from a sheep."

The contract for publishing the *United States Postoffice Gazette*, provided for last session of Congress, will be awarded this week.

Columbus, Ohio, is making grand preparations for the entertainment of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, next month.

The golden fleece. The amount of the wool clip marketed at Portland, Oregon, so far this season, is estimated at three million pounds.

Two thousand perambulators have been sold in Salt Lake City this year, which indicates a healthy condition of the baby market.

The Rochester *Democrat* terms the variegated fabric of European politics "Jacobs Coat"—a ludicrous and pit-iful blunder.

The Chicago *Times* has experienced a change of linen. It mildly says: "The influence of a clean shirt is in the highest degree pacific."

Cutting a figure. The delinquent taxlists of Chicago show that only about forty per cent. of her citizens are able to meet their obligations.

Senator Brownlow has completely lost his hold upon the affections of the East Tennessee negroes since he denounced the Civil Rights bill.

The bummers of Dubuque, Iowa, are in sore trouble. There is danger that they will have to go to work manufacturing their own whisky.

There are many very good people in our day who begin seriously to doubt whether religion, as something distinct from morality, has any existence at all.

An increase for the past year of over $130,000,000 as compared with the imports and exports of 1870, is promised in the export trade of France with this country.

There are from sixty to seventy thousand Christian ministers in our country, on whom the eyes of their countrymen are turned with unusual interest, just now.

The grasshoppers have made sad havoc with the hay market in Montana. It is estimated that ranches yielding one hundred tons last year will not yield ten tons this.

The great book trade sale, which forms such an interesting episode in the yearly progress of literature, commences in New York on September 10th, and closes on the 29th.

The theory that when a man who hasn't moral character enough to preach, is the proper person to edit a newspaper, may do for New York city, but not for anywhere else.

A Missouri paper has the following highly important mining item: "The weather has got so dry, and the harvest being all in, the chinch bugs are digging for lead."

In Japan, last year, there was a decrease in the exports of nearly forty per cent. from the proceeding year, and heavy losses are reported to have been suffered by merchants.

The *Courier-Journal* informs us that "a New Hampshire man claims to have invented the fine comb." Whenever that paper has anything running in its head it talks about it at once.

A new postage stamp, to be issued to postmasters for the purpose of affixing them to newspapers under the new rates, which goes into effect the first of next year, will shortly be forthcoming.

A dastardly outrage was committed by St. Paul parties last Sunday. A large number of so-called *Dispatch* extras were sent to Minneapolis by newsboys and sold at ten cents apiece, stating that Beecher had committed suicide, that Mrs. Tilton was dying and Mrs. Beecher crazed with grief.

PERSONAL.

Vice-President Wilson has been on a dying trip to Lake George—his first visit to that lovely region.

"Black Eagle," the last of the Iroquois warriors, is no more, having been run over while in a state of helpless intoxication by a travelling circus wagon.

If the good people who furnish Peter's pence keep on, the Pope will presently rival the Rothschilds. He has just invested eighteen million francs in Belgian securities.

Vinnie Ream has just completed a plaster cast of Sequoyah (George Guess), the Cadmus of the Cherokees, from which a marble statue is to be sculptured for the Capitol at Tahlequah.

Earl Dunraven has bought six thousand acres of Etess Park, Colorado, and purposes "improving" it by keeping the game and fish from too rapid destruction, and by erecting buildings for tourists.

Preston Powers, the artist, has been visiting at Woodstock, Vermont, where his father, Hiram Powers, the sculptor, was born. He gathered many relics of his family, among others the mantel of the old house and the door and frame which opened into the room where his father was born, which he shipped to his Italian home for preservation.

Mr. Charles Tappan, of Andover, Maine, writes to the Boston *Transcript* that he once heard Aaron Burr make this uncomplimentary allusion to the Father of his Country: "He was a mean-spirited fellow, who pretended to serve his country without pay, while in fact he never bought a quill for that country without charging twice what it cost."

Henry Beecher, the pastor's eldest son, is living with his family in his father's house on the Heights. He is in the insurance business in the firm of Beecher and Benedict, on Court street, Brooklyn. He is past thirty, and was a Colonel in the late war. The second son, William, is a Yale graduate, about twenty-three years old, and studying in a Brooklyn law office. Herbert is eighteen, and is the youngest of the family, and is an undergraduate of Amherst College. The only daughter is Mrs. Harriet Scoville, the wife of a minister in Norwich, New York.

FROM MARQUETTE, MICH.

The Miners' Strike—Suspension of Some Mines and Reduction of Working Force in Others—Shipments of Ore and Pig Metal for the Season.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARQUETTE, MICH., August 6, 1874.

The strike among the miners has entirely subsided, and the mines are working without disturbance. The season's product will be somewhat lessened by the trouble, but from present demand, there is no question but the mines can supply all the ore called for.

Operations at the Keystone mine, which is principally owned in New Castle, Youngstown and Cleveland, were suspended last week, on account of the negligence on the part of the Eastern managers in furnishing funds to pay the men. It is now reported, however, that money to pay off the indebtedness is on the way here, and the mine will probably resume. The property is a good one, and it seems a pity to let it lie idle, even in dull times.

A reduction of working force, at present numbering 300, is contemplated at the Republic mine. The mine now leads in the matter of shipments, and the management prefer leaving the ore in the mine to sending it to market in the present state of affairs.

The Champion mine is also working a reduced force, and the Empire has entirely suspended operations for the present. Since the strike very little mining has been done at the Lake Superior mine, there being sufficient ore in the stock pile to fill existing contracts, and the management not caring to accumulate more at present.

The Metropolis, mentioned in my last, looks well. Various test pits have been sunk, with good results. A shaft is now being sunk at an available point, and ore was found at a short distance from the surface. Other shafts will be sunk on either side of this, and all will be connected by drifts. The owners evince a determination to have their property in good shape for raising ore against the return of good times.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Thursday, August 6, 1874:

ORE.		PIG IRON.	
Cleveland	48,841	Michigan Iron Co.	4,109
Lake Superior	42,297	Morgan Furnace	4,734
Champion	23,662	Bancroft Furnace	1,525
Washington	13,217	Champion Furnace	498
Reynolds	60,072	Grace Furnace	2,937
Keystone	2,697	Carp Furnace	198
Kloman	20,909	Ishpeming Peat Furnace	109
New York	2,945		
Shenango	4,339		
Rolling Mill	1,966	Total	13,971
Edwards	1,034		
Winthrop	506	Total ore and pig iron	236,729
Total	222,768		

SHIPPED PAST WEEK.

Iron ore	19,230
Pig iron	1,797
Total	20,950

ESCANABA.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from Escanaba up to and including August 5, 1874:

ORE.		PIG IRON.	
Jackson	55,052	Pioneer Furnace	2,120
New York	31,689	Deer Lake Fur'ce	1,800
Cleveland	2,581	Escanaba Fur'ce	2,953
Lake Angeline	12,993		
Ranum	14,128	Total	6,933
Cascade	5,292	Total ore and pig iron	198,436
Winthrop	1,330		
Stanton	18,158	Shipped past week:	
Teal Lake	2,909	Iron ore	7,611
Rolling Mill	3,007	Pig iron	
Sullivan	1,536	Total	7,611
Foster	150		
Pittsburgh and Lake Superior	1,961		
Home	1,603		
Total	151,503		

LANSE.

The following table shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for this season, up to August 5:

Spurr Mountain	26,114
Michigamme	18,485
Total	43,599
Amount shipped past week	1,795

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, from the Grand Island furnaces this season, up to August 5:

Bay Furnace	2,199
Munising Furnace	2,626
Total	4,825

THE DISTRICT.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior Iron District for the season of 1874, up to August 5:

IRON ORE.

From Marquette	222,758	From Escanaba	151,503
From L'Anse	43,599		
Total			417,860

PIG IRON.

From Marquette	13,971	From Escanaba	6,933
From Grand Island	4,825		
Total			25,729

FROM DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

An Assemblage of Dead Men—The Late Reform Convention.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DETROIT, August 8, 1874.

Wonders never cease. The Beecher-Tilton scandal and the Pittsburgh flood are thrown in the shade, as they are nowhere in point of wonder to the great phenomenon which has just been witnessed in Michigan. The dead have just been held a convention of *dead men*.

The most of the corpses assembled there were those of old political hacks who died within the last five years of political *sorehead*, and have now returned to this mundane sphere to teach people honesty and political consistency.

The ghost of that honest and consistent politician who died of *salary grab*, Austin Blair, was the chief orator of the day, and had a powerful sight to say about office seekers and political bosses and inconsistency. The ghost, perhaps, has no memory, but there are persons yet alive who know that Austin Blair, while in the flesh, was the most persistent and insatiable office seeker in the State of Michigan, and that he saw neither sin in office seeking or corruption in the Republican party until he was beaten for the United States Senate by Ferry, and informed by his best friends that he could not be re-nominated for Congress in his own district. He grabbed his back pay, and, with a sour stomach, died a political death. Another leading spirit in the Convention was Randolph Strickland, the brave soldier who stayed at home during the war and held the office of Provost Marshal and got others to do the fighting while he was figuring himself into Congress. Randolph was a zealous Republican, so long as he could get sufficiently pure for him, until Johnny Driggs so unmercifully flailed him in the nomination.

What a sight it must have been to see the ghosts of those two politicians, who were such mortal enemies while in the flesh, embrace each other in their convocation of political ghosts!

If memory lives in the land in which their spirits dwell, I would like to know what Austin says about the celebrated letter he wrote to Dr. Fish, in which he denounced the honest Randolph in such unmeasured terms, and for which Jacob M. Howard so unmercifully dissected and mortified him. I wonder if Austin remembers how he did curse and denounce Randolph in the Biddle House during the State Convention of 1870 about that Fish letter and things in general?

It I said this Convention was composed of men *without* regard to politics. This is true, as these men never had any politics, but were guided by *Pingree's mugs*. No, I, *they* always being that magic number in their own estimation.

This Reform Convention is like all other reform conventions, gotten up in the interest of the Democratic party. A. P. H.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Custer Expedition—What It has Accomplished—A New Florida—Discoveries of Gold.

The first report from General Custer's expedition reaches us in the shape of a letter from the *Tribune* correspondent accompanying the party. He writes from Harney's Peak, the highest point of the Black Hills, August 3, so that sufficient progress had been made and time enough elapsed for us to form some idea of the work the expedition is accomplishing.

Thus far they had been singularly fortunate in the entire safety with which they had been allowed to proceed, having met with no material trouble from the Indians—thanks to the precaution of Gen. Custer, or suffering no casualities of any kind—the men continuing well and strong, with an evident relish for the work undertaken. The expenses of the exploration have been very light, it being one of the most economically planned parties our government ever sent out, the cost, in fact, hardly exceeding that of an equal force when in camp.

The country explored proves to be one of the most fertile and beautiful in the United States—a paradise in the eastern slope of the Black Hills. The *Tribune* correspondent describes it as "a beautiful and highly productive area of country, hitherto entirely unknown. Grass, water and timbers of several varieties are found in abundance, and all of excellent quality; small fruits abound; game is plentiful. The valleys are well adapted for cattle raising or agricultural purposes, while the scenery is lovely beyond description. The flora is the most varied and exuberant of any section this side of California. In this respect it is a new Florida; it may prove to be a new El Dorada," and further on he says: "Every step of our march that day was amid flowers of the most exquisite color and perfume, some belonging to new or unclassified species. The total flora of the valley embraces 125 species."

In the latter part of July, gold was discovered in sufficient quantities, it was thought, to amply repay mining, though time did not allow a geological survey of the extent of the field or of its value. That discovered was surface gold. Soon the miners hope to meet quartz leads. The mountains have been partially explored, Custer, with a body of engineers, have ascended Harney's Peak and parties have been sent out investigating in a southerly direction the South Fork of the Cheyenne. At the time of writing they were about setting out for Fort Lincoln, which they hoped to reach by August 31.

The wisdom of sending out such an exploration, and of placing General Custer at the head of it, has amply manifested itself in the good work the party has accomplished. It has opened to us a fertile tract of country hitherto unknown, and which will probably prove rich in gold and lead ore. It has explored rivers of which previously we knew little more than the names, and mountains of which we knew only the locality. And all this it has done expeditiously, economically and peacefully. What more could we ask?

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Is Your Stomach Uneasy?

Many a dyspeptic Croesus would be willing, it is said, to give half his wealth for an easy stomach. If this is a fact, why do any of our "solid men" continue to endure the pangs of indigestion? Is it not patent to the whole community that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure the worst case of chronic dyspepsia in six or eight weeks? No occasion for the expenditure of half a fortune a few dollars will suffice to accomplish the object. Surely, every man who is not "sand blind" to the great utilitarian facts of the day must know that this celebrated vegetable specific promptly relieves all diseased conditions of the stomach, liver, bowels and nervous system, restores their vigor and imparts regularity to their functions. Is your epigastrium uneasy? Is the vulture, disease, gnawing at your liver? If so, resort at once to the Bitters.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavelle's, Lavelle's, Lavelle's,
Lavelle's, Lavelle's, Lavelle's,
Lavelle's. Lavelle's.

DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days. In many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Female College,

FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,

Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Course of Instruction Liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught after approved method of best scientific schools of the country. Laboratory for students' practice in daily use. Sundays excepted. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in musical training. Fundamentals! Instruction in Music free to all. Partial courses pursued, received. Diplomas given on completion of course.

JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
President of Faculty.

MWF

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them.

MWF

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science, Music, Drawing and Elocution. Military Drill, Gymnasium, &c.

REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MWF

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive; Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of pupils. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY contains valuable information concerning Schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY,
Bennett Building, N. Y.

NWF

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. WHITE and ROBT. ORR, under the name and style of WHITE, ORR & CO., has been dissolved by the death of the late ROBT. ORR.

JAS. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, as heretofore, under the firm name of

White, Orr & Co.

JAS. WHITE,
R. L. ORR.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle with the new firm as soon as possible.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between D. McMILLAN and JOHN A. FINNEY, trading as Merchants, at No. 347 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name of D. McMILLAN & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JOHN A. FINNEY, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at his office, No. 347 Liberty street.

(Signed) D. McMILLAN,
JOHN A. FINNEY.

Pittsburgh, August 8, 1874.

DISSOLVED—

The Partnership between J. W. PORTER and D. R. PORTER is this day dissolved, D. R. Porter retiring.

J. W. PORTER.
D. R. PORTER.

The business will be continued by

J. W. PORTER.

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1874.

NOTICE.

The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled

ONIONS & BALDWIN,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow-Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.

Persons having Packages of Clothing for

Relief of the Sufferers by the Flood,

Are requested to leave them at

The Mayor's Office, Pittsburgh,

THE

Postoffice, Temperanceville,

OR

City Hall, Allegheny,

And we would urgently request that a good supply be sent to Temperanceville, where it is much needed at present.

JNO. S. SLAGLE,
Secretary Committee.

STATIONERY!

Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc

ENVELOPES,

All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.

KERNS & HORNER,

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 34 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building), PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S

SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

NOW GOING ON.

Everything Marked Down.

Real Bargains in Every Department.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street.

NEW

Spring Goods

JUST OPENING,

At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

AND

26 FIFTH AVENU

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.

We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.

Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 11, 1874.

The long awaited proposition from the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to its creditors, was to-day submitted at a general meeting of the latter, and its liberality exceeding anything that even the most hopeful had been led to expect, the arrangement was entered into almost immediately and with singular unanimity by the creditors present at the meeting. Indeed, one of the officers of the Valley road, stated that he heard of but a solitary creditor who declined to promptly accept the terms of the memorandum and agreement, and he only desired to have time to examine into its specifications. s the text of the agreement appeared in the last issue of. the COMMERCIAL our readers are familiar with its terms and we hence spared the necessity of a recapitulation. As to the expediency of the proposition, we think there can be but one opinion. It received at the meeting the hearty endorsement of the committee making the report, who stated, "we believe our claims to be secure." We may briefly epitomize the bases of their conclusions as follows.

First. Because, by funding the floating debt the company will save in interest not less than one hundred and twenty thousand dollars per annum.

Second. Because a more favorable rate of freight towards the Allegheny Valley railroad has been arranged with the Pennsylvania Railroad by which the income of the former will be materially increased. Estimate increase, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, per annum.

Third. The legitimate increase in income to be derived from new connections, such as Bennets Branch, and the better equipment of the road in general, together with the increasing traffic along its main stem.

Fourth. Because, the ten per cent. of income to be received from the Pennsylvania Railroad alone would be sufficient to pay the interest on the claims of all outside creditors.

Fifth. Because, the committee believes that the new arrangement is more economical and advantageous than any it has ever known and that leaks to the amount of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum have already been stopped, with the prospect of making still further reductions in expenses and outflow.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott was not present at the meeting to-day, though we learn that he had telegraphed that he would be on hand in case his presence was required.

—Little of general interest is to be noted on our local money market. Discounting being pretty freely done by the banks at current rates, though money can freely be quoted as a drug yet. We cannot reasonably look for any material change until a revival of business, which is scarcely take place for from thirty to sixty days, when, the crops being garnered, the farmers and country merchants will begin to look about them to see where they can best secure their winter supplies and restocks.

It is a noteworthy fact that though the money market in nearly every large city in the country is easy to-day, yet we have, by reason of the currency redemptions at the Treasury Department, upwards of ten millions less circulation than existed prior to July 1st.

The Eastern papers are full of discussions as to whether the new Currency law will really prove a victory for the inflationists or the contractionists. On one side of the question are arrayed the financial papers, while adversely argue the newspapers, the strict acceptation of the term, such as the *Herald*, *Tribune*, &c., while the *Nation*, the champion of the theorists, ops both horns of the dilemma at once. It says:

Congress has passed a bill which suits, and which ought to satisfy both the inflationists and contractionists. For the former it gives the measure an expansion of more than fifty million dollars; while the latter, according to estimate printed in the New York *Tribune*, to be comforted by an indirect contraction, least twice as great."

The following table shows the prices of d, government bonds, railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New k Stock Exchange during the day, nished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 11, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	109⅞
6's, 1881, c.		117½	117¾	117¾
6's, 1881, coup.		118⅛	118⅛	
s, 1862		115¼	115¼	
s, 1864		115⅛	115⅜	
s, 1865		116⅛	116⅜	
s, 1865, new		116	116¼	
s, 1867		117⅛	117⅜	
s, coupons,		117⅝	117⅞	
ency 6's		117½	117⅝	
5-per cents		108⅛	108⅜	
istered, 1867		110¼	110½	
tern Union Tel	74⅝	74¾	74⅝	74¾
ific Mail	46	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞
ington		108		
s-Fargo Express		73	73	
erican Express		60¾	60⅞	
ed States Express		67¾	67½	
York Central	99⅜	99⅝	99⅝	100
igan Southern	72⅜	72⅝	72⅝	72¾
ois Central		94	94	
ago & Northw'n	87⅜	87¾	87⅝	87⅞
Island	98⅜			98¾
aul, common		45¾	45⅝	45¾
aul, common	35⅝	35½	35⅜	35⅝
& Mississippi	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
to Pacific	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
ago and Alton		100		99
do, Hart. & Erie		4	14	
em		123⅜		123⅝
nibal & St. Jos		25¾		25
esser, old		17⅜		17⅜
new		17⅜		17⅜
ourl 6's		74		74

The following is a report of the leading ks on the Philadelphia Stock Board oon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. ffinan, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
o'a. Cent'l, 50's, sales.		
sylvania scrip, 102, sales.		
ling	55½	55¾
ed Companies of N. Jersey	128	
reek, 58's, sales.		
gh Valley	61	61⅝
ghany Valley Railroad 7.30's	35	90
eral Transportation Company	13	14
ire Transportation Company	53	
s, Cin. and St. Louis m bonds	64½	66
1 105¾		

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 11, 1874.

e trade movement to-day was rather ac- and the streets presented a very busy an- ance. All classes of merchants seem to be rely employed, and a satisfactory trade the general rule.

e market for grain is not noticeably nged from yesterday's quotations. Wheat sy but unchanged at $1 29@1 25 for new red er; amber do $1 29@1 30. Corn is firm but nged at 80@82c for high mixed and yel- Oats are not quite so much unsettled as were yesterday, and there are some indi- ns of the market becoming steady at t 55@57c for white; 54@55c for mixed. Rye achanged at $1 00 per bushel. Barley is inal at $1 25@1 30.

ere is no change in the prices of bacon and isions since our yesterday's report. We e canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 16½c; should- canvassed, ₱ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 15c; dried beef, canvas- 18c; beef tongues ₱ doz, $7 50; n shoulders, ₱ lb, 11c; rib sides, do, 12½c; r rib sides, do, 13c; clear sides, do, 13½c; pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime lard re- l for summer use. In tcs, ₱ lb, ¼ bbls, do, 16½c; buckets, do, 16½c; in 3 lbs, do, 17¼c; in 5 lb caddies, do, 17c; in 3 lbs, do, 18¼c; in 5 lb pails, do, 18¼c; in 6 lbs, do, 18c. In our remarks upon the recent ad- nces in bacon, lard and mess pork, we have ressed our opinion that these advances due to speculative influences, and being aused, would not be permanent. An- r view of the case is the following from *New York Bulletin*:

e market for hog products for the past k has exhibited increased speculative ngth and activity, and a decided advance been obtained over the closing prices of week for pork and lard, while bacon has ngthened moderately under a fair export and, and meats have remained about dy at the former advance, with a fair ex- and home inquiry, with in futures. Lard ury has been experienced, and reliable quo- ns can scarcely be made for forward de- ry or new crop. The speculative mania carried prices far beyond the anticipations the most sanguine, not to say the reckless, operators of a month ago; instead of 12c for lard, we have a ng market striking at 15½c, and pork at $22 80@23 00, instead of $20 00, which were at that time prices which were at that time d is a limit to the upward movement; and d is a limit to note that while those figures strange to note that while those figures strange to note that while those figures considered unsafe and fictitious at that e, we now find greater confidence manifest the maintenance of present values at an ance over those prices of 2½@2½c on lard ance over those prices of 2½@2½c on lard $2 50@3 00 on mess pork, notwithstanding ent demand for both has been almost whol- ort demand for both has been almost whol- out of the market, without certain in- ation of when it will return or at what ations of when it will return or at what es, for shippers are not even bidding for

stock at these rates. This is not only true of lard and pork, but it is to a considerable extent true of bacon and meats, as they have advanced also, partially in sympathy with these leading staples, and in keeping with the advance in hogs caused by the higher prices of lard and pork.

Still it is equally true, as for the past three months, that Europe and all other consuming markets have been buying only from hand to mouth," and that with light supplies on hand they will soon be compelled to come upon the market again, even should present figures be maintained. Yet it must be borne in mind that each advance reduces consumption in exact proportion, and increases the liability of a break at the close of the season by increasing the surplus left over, if any shall prove to exist.

It is impossible in this state of a market, so purely artificial as to be wholly independent of legitimate trade and natural conditions, to indicate even the immediate tendency of values, much less the more remote, for it all rests upon the caprice or interest of speculators, and while legitimate dealers fear to touch these staples, except for their current wants, at the present dizzy figures, there is enough speculative confidence left to even further advance prices, and the chances seem to be as much in favor of the latter course as of lower prices, and we may not yet have reached the culmination of the grandest "bull" movement ever known in provisions."

The market for country produce is unchanged in any important respect. There is considerable activity in the trade in fruits and vegetables, at prices very much the same as those quoted yesterday. Butter is still quoted at 21@22c for choice, although prices have become somewhat easier within the last few days. Cheese is also easier, although still at 12@13½c ₱ lb. Eggs continue dull at 14@15c.

In apples, pears, peaches and all classes of vegetables the market is very plentiful and prices are not changed from those quoted in our last report.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	3,000	Apples, bbls	56
Cheese, boxes	113	Corn, sks	1,375
Wheat, sks	2,200	Rye, sks	335
Oats, sks	7,012	Bacon, tcs	61
Potatoes, bush	28	Ice, cars	9

We omit extended quotations for this issue.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1874.

REMARKS—The market for petroleum was quiet and unchanged yesterday, with no new features of any sort except a slight weakness in the price of refined oil, caused by a decline in the Eastern markets of about ¼c. Reports from the producing points indicate a dull market, with little or no business being done, and previous prices nominally in force.

The market for crude was dull and unchanged. We quote spot oil on the cars at 56@57½c; United at wells 77½@80c. Sales are reported as follows from

PARKERS':

5,000 bbls, United at wells..... 80 c
3,000 bbls, United at wells..... 77½c
" SMITH'S PERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at at 95c per barrel; at wells 53c.

REFINED.

The home refined market is dull and a shade weaker, on account of a decline in the Eastern markets. We quote as heretofore, 10@10½c for car lots f. o. b. at works.

New York—The market is a shade lower. Refined is quoted at 12½c for spot.

Philadelphia—Refined spot is quoted at 11¾c; September delivery 11¾c.

OIL BARRELS

The market is dull and lower. We quote city made at $1 06@1 08; country do $1 00@1 05.

EXPORTS FROM SEABOARD PORTS.

Pitou's circular of August 4th is at hand, and from it we find that the exports of petroleum from New York for the week ending August 4th were 52,496 barrels and 114,922 cases; refined, and 6,621 barrels crude; from Philadelphia, 53,383 barrels refined, a total from both ports equivalent to 214,376 barrels crude. Of this entire amount a little over 24 per cent. goes to the north German ports.

The vessels loading and chartered to load at New York were to carry 34,200 barrels crude, 101,650 barrels and 93,000 cases refined; at Philadelphia 52,700 barrels refined, a total of 246,100 crude, a total at both ports equivalent to 350,405 barrels crude.

The exports to August 3d from New York were 65,023,002 gallons, refined, and 7,252,473 gallons, crude; from Philadelphia, 46,960,542 gallons refined, and 529,120 gallons crude. Same time last year, from New York 68,506,134 gallons refined, and 8,251,765 gallons crude; from Philadelphia 41,575,592 gallons refined, and 1,452,673 gallons crude. The total excess of exports from both ports to August 3d over those of same time last year, is equivalent to 457,133 barrels crude, an average of 63,000 barrels more exports per day equivalent to 2,126 barrels crude, or nearly 15 per cent. while the average total per day is 18,752 barrels crude will be taken.

The exports total for the weekending August 3d were 4,599 barrels less than during the preceding week, while charters for the same time called for 31,838 barrels.

Those that have given attention to the statistical reports of exports, which we have been publishing, will have observed that the decrease in the amount of charters has been constant for several weeks past.—*Titusville Herald.*

TITUSVILLE, August 11.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. On the upper road the market was at 60@62½c. At Parkers landing the market was 77½@80c at the wells for United. The home refined market was 9½@10c for car lots and 10½@10¾c in barrels. Benzine was 75c ₱ bbl. Sales of 2,200 bbls, upper road, spot..... $1 05
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot..... 1 07½
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells..... 77½
4,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells..... 80

NEW YORK, August 11, closing.—There was a very slow demand to-day, and a rather weak tone to the market; crude in bulk is quoted at 9½c; refined 12½c; cases 17@17½c; naphtha 8½c for Philadelphia delivery; lower prices were conceded, but with a dull market; refined was offered at 11½c.

TIDIOUTE, August 11.—The market is quiet at 72½c at wells.

OIL CITY, August 11.—The market is nominal at $1 05.

TITUSVILLE, August 11.—The market is dull, unchanged and nominally at 65@67½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 11.—The market is quiet and dull at 96c.

PARKERS, August 11.—United at wells is quoted 77½c, with nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—The market is quiet; S. W. 113c asked; crude 43c; cases 16c; sales none; bids, September, 113c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Sunbeam O. W	229
Fisher Bros	Sunbeam O. W	221
L. W. Young	Sunbeam O. W	231
J. M. McKeivy	Vesta O. W	135
Fisher Bros	Vesta O. W	135
Fisher Bros	Citizens O. W	84
J. Rushmill	Citizens O. W	87
McKeivy	Cosmos O. W	949
Fisher Bros	Riverside O. W	473
Fisher Bros	Star O. W	466
Total		4,336

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 10, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros	Waring Bros., Phila	1,978
Central	P. Tack Bros., Phila	633
Citizens	Tack Bros, Phila	92
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	401
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	259
Weisenberger	Warden, F & Co., Phila	150
Total		2,997

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 11, 1874.

REMARKS.—Stock continues to arrive freely, and it is thought the supply will be in excess of that of last week. As is usually the case on Tuesday, the market was not fairly opened, nor have prices been established. The present indications are that they will not vary materially from those of last week.

Markets Abroad.

The latest telegrams from New York inform us that the cattle market was scarce of good stock, and was firm at full prices for good to prime native steers; but inferior and common were a drug, and sold slowly at a decline of ¼@¾c. Native steers ranged from $9 00@13 00, and Texas and Cherokee range from $6 25@10 15. The demand for sheep was moderate and sales slow at $4 50@8 50. No live hogs offered, and dressed were reported weak at $6 50@8 75 for grass fed, and $8 37½@9 12½ for corn fed.

The Chicago cattle market was reported active and firm at $5 12@6 65 for prime to choice steers; extra $6 25@6 60. Hogs very active and pens all empty. Prices range from $6 50 to $7 40. There was a moderate demand for sheep at prices ranging from $3 00 to $5 00.

Home Market.

As remarked, the run of stock bids fair to exceed that of last week, and thus far it is of superior quality. But what may come in this evening and the next two days "must give us pause." Our own opinion, backed by well informed dealers, is that the market will rule about the same as that of last week. Should such prove to be the case, then will shippers put money into their pockets, and "all hands feel happy."

By to-morrow the Eastern buyers will be on hand in full force, when the market will fully open and prices become fully and fairly established.

Nothing preventing we will be on hand to take some notes and print 'em for the special benefit of the reader.

CORRECTION.—In our last weekly report we, by mistake, credited the sales of sheep made by the well known firm of Sadler, Havens & Co. to Messrs. Holmes, Lafferty & Co. Our attention having been called to the matter, we cheerfully make the *amende*, and shall be more careful in the future.

Louisville Iron, Nail and Steel Market.

August 10.—A firmer feeling in bar iron is reported, and iron manufactures are steady and unchanged. The latter have had a fair movement, comparatively speaking, but there is no activity. In Pittsburgh manufacturers are asking better prices. Pig metals are quiet and unchanged in prices.

Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$35 00@37 00
No. 1 C C pig iron	34 00@35 00
No. 1 foundry	31 00@32 00
No. 3, or mill	28 00@30 00
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	33 00@34 00
No. 2 foundry	29 00@30 00
No. 3, or mill	28 00@29 00
No. 1 stonecoal foundry, Missouri Red S	32 00@33 00
No. 2 stonecoal foundry, Missouri Red S	28 00@29 00
No. 3, or mill foundry, Missouri Red S	27 00@28 00
C C Car-wheel iron—	
Ohio Hecla	58 00@60 00
No. 1 Red river cold-blast	53 00@55 00
No. 2 Red river and Gulatin	53 00@55 00
Nos. 3 and 4 Red River and cottage	53 00@55 00
Nos. 5 and 6 white iron	53 00@55 00
Bath—	
No. C. Tennessee car wheel—	48 00@50 00
No. 1 Dover cold blast	48 00@50 00
No. 2 Dover cold blast	48 00@50 00
White and mottled	48 00@50 00

Horse and Mule Shoes—We quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 00, and mule shoes at $7 25@7 75 per keg, standard brands.

Iron, Wrought—We quote as follows: Bar, S. C. $3 25@3 50; C. C. $4 00@4 50; nail rod, Swede, 9½@10½c.

Nails—We quote: 100 nails, fence and brads, at $3 60 in large lots and $3 75 in small lots—other sizes in proportion.

Plow Wings and Slabs—We quote as follows: Steel plow slabs are held at 9½@10c; steel plow wings at 10@10½c.

Steel—We quote as follows: Cast, ₱ lb, English, 22@23c; American, 16@18c; German, 15@18c. —*Commercial Journal.*

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 11.—Wheat dull: No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 33. Corn firm at 74@76c.

STEAM BOILERS

We hereby notify the public that M. W. HAZELTON is no longer an Agent of ours, and his acts will not be recognized by us.

All parties Manufacturing or using FEED WATER HEATERS will do well to look to their interest before purchasing Heaters infringing on us, as we will be held strictly accountable for infringements, and no other party or parties have patents on same. For information apply to GEO. H. STOVER & CO., 73 Water street, Agents, and E. A. MONTOOTH, Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WATERS PATENT HEATER CO.,
WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.
J. WILCOX, President.
June 25, 1874.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CEMENT SEWER PIPE
AND
PATENT CHIMNEY PIPE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cements, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
Scales,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLUEG, 62 Wood.

I. W. GRUBBS,
Wholesale Dealer in
COAL AND NUT COAL,
OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET.
Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.

CIDER, CIDER.
50 barrels Racked Cider, very fine, warranted pure, for sale by the barrel.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 LIBERTY STREET.
Opposite Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, August 11, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper scarce at 5@7 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling dull at 480½@487 for 60 days and 484@486¼ for sight.

GOLD

closed at 109¾, after selling at 109¾@110¾. Carrying rates ½@¾; loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $104,000. Clearings $27,000,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers thus far, $700,000. Customs receipts $388,000. Exports of produce for the week $5,351,333, an increase over last week of $193,436.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds firm. One lot of 440,000 registered 10-40's brought 110¾. Following are the closing quotations:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118½	5-20s, 1867	117¾
5-20s, 1862	115½	5-20s, 1868	117¾
5-20s, 1864	115¾	New 5s	111¾
5-20s, 1865	116⅛	10-40s	112¾
5-20s, 1865, new	116	Currency 6s	117

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	92½	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, old	78	N'th Carolina, 6s	35
Tennessee, new	78	N'th Carolina, new	10
Virginia, new	63		

THE STOCK MARKET

was weak early in the day, and prices declined from ¼ to 2¾ per cent., with the chief decline in Ohios, which went off from 2¼ to 2¾, on vague rumors to the effect that the company would default on the interest on their bonds due in October, and that the company was compelled to borrow money in July last to meet the interest on their bonds then due. The decline in the remainder of the list ranged from ¼ to ¾ per cent. After the second board the market became steady and closed firm with a partial recovery on prices. Ohio and Mississippi rallied 1¾ per cent., selling up to 28. The advance in other shares ranged from ¼ to ¾ per cent., the principal business having been in Ohio and Mississippi, Union Pacific, Wabash, Rock Island, Northwestern, and St. Paul common, and Western Union. Among the sales to-day were 8,000 shares of Western Union, 21,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Union Pacific and 12,000 Ohios. The market closed as follows:

Canton	50	Do preferred	52½
W. U. Telegraph	74½	Toledo & Wabash	35¼
Quicksilver	37½	Do preferred	75
Adams Express	108½	Fort Wayne	93
Wells-Fargo	73	Terre Haute	9
American Ex	60½	Do preferred	21
United States Ex	67½	Chicago and Alton	99
Pacific Mail	46	Do preferred	103
N. Y. Central	100¼	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	25¾	Del. Col. & Ohio	65
Do preferred	47¾	Illinois Central	94
Harlem	123½	Lake Shore	75¾
Do preferred	135	Tennessee	34
Michigan Central	89	Illinois Central	94
Pittsburgh	83¾	Union Pacific 1st 6s	89½
Northwestern	37¾	Central Pacific bds	85¾
Do preferred	84½	Union Pacific bds	85¾
Rock Island	93¾	Hartford & Erie	10½
N. J. Central	105½	Boston Hoosac	107
St. Paul	34¾	Bankers bills	487½

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Calabria	August 12	Liverpool.
City of Virginia	August 12	Liverpool.
Italia	August 12	Glasgow.
Westphalia	August 12	Hamburg.
Britannia	August 15	Liverpool.
Elysia	August 15	Liverpool.
Anglia	August 15	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	August 15	Liverpool.
Nevada	August 18	Liverpool.
Switzerland	August 18	Antwerp.
Europa	August 19	Glasgow.
Arragon	August 19	Bristol.
Pommerania	August 22	Hamburg.
Celtic	August 22	Liverpool.
Bavaria	August 22	Hamburg.
Ethiopia	August 22	Glasgow.
Canada	August 22	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	August 25	Liverpool.
Algeria	August 29	Liverpool.
Borderer	August 29	Hamburg.
Idaho	August 25	Liverpool.
Bothnia	August 26	Liverpool.
Rhoastha	August 29	Hamburg.
Batavia	August 29	Liverpool.
City of Chester	August 29	Liverpool.
Adriatic	August 29	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Sept. 1	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Sept. 2	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Sept. 3	Hamburg.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania	August 13	Liverpool.
Illinois	August 20	Liverpool.
Ohio	August 27	Liverpool.
Neuderland	August 29	Antwerp.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Parthia	August 15	Liverpool.
Batavia	August 29	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVERS OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, August 11, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 5 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WATER MARK	CHANGE IN 24 HOURS	DIRECTION OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft. - In.	Ft.	In.	
Cairo	11	—0	9	S. Clear.
Cincinnati	2	—1	9	S. W. Fair.
Davenport	2	6	—	S. W. Fair.
Keokuk	3	—	6	S. W. Fair.
Leavenworth	2	—1	0	S. W. Fair.
Louisville	5	—0	3	S. W. Fair.
Memphis	6	—0	2	S. W. Fair.
Nashville	3	2	10	S. W. Clear.
Omaha	5	6	—	S. N. E. Fair.
Pittsburgh	4	—0	3	E. Fair.
Shreveport	4	—1	3	E. Fair.
St. Louis	4	—1	3	E. Fair.
St. Paul	1	—0	1	W. Clear.
Vicksburg	12	1	10	S. W. Fair.
Yankton	10	6	1	S. W. Fair.
Dubuque	4	0	3	S. W. Fair.
La Crosse	2	—1	3	S. W. Fair.

GEORGE H. ROOK,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 11, 1874.

River falling slowly, about 5 feet. Weather clear; thermometer 87 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, August 11, 1874.

River rising, with 6 feet 11 inches in the channel. Departed—Courier, Parkersburg. Weather cloudy and hot.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—River fell 2 inches. Weather clear; mercury 100. Arrived—Falls Point and Chargus, from Vicksburg. Departed—Ike and barges, St. Louis; Belle Shreveport, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, August 11.—Weather clear and hot; mercury 80 to 97. River fallen 6 inches. Port list: Down—Minneola, Indiana, Mary Ancent, Sandy, Belle Lowry, Departed—Arkansas Belle, Geo. Roberts and Eddyville. Business dull.

CAIRO, August 11.—Arrived—Commonwealth, New Orleans; City of Chester, St. Louis; Departed—Cherokee, Cincinnati. Weather clear and hot.

NASHVILLE, August 11.—River rising; 2 feet 9 inches on shoals.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain.....Bougher.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet three inches and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.

Cincinnati.....Exchange.....Shuman, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet three inches and falling. The weather during the day was very warm. Trade on the landing was active. The Exchange received a large amount of freight.

NOTHING further will be done to Cumberland dam till the river falls.

CAPT. JAMES REES, Jr., is in Cincinnati to attend the painting of his sporter.

A NUMBER of towboats came in since our last issue. There are more on the way.

THE tow boat Ironsides, of Gray's Iron Line, is coming up with three barges of ore and three empty barges.

THE steamer Mollie Ebbert, Capt. F. Y. Batchelor, was announced to leave Cincinnati, for this port, yesterday.

THE mail packets in the slack water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. They are all sidewheelers, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. Write for any necessary information. Call on Captain A. S. Carlisle, on the wharf boat.

COLONEL McCoughas let the contract for excavating rock in the lower chain of the Rock Island rapids to George Williams, of Keokuk, for $43,500. Mr. Williams was there last week, and had the contract last year. The bid of H. S. Brown, of Alton, Illinois, was $55,100.

THE fine passenger steamer Exchange, Capt. S. Shuman, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful, obliging and attentive officers. Mr. Wm. Harbison will do the honors of the office.

THE United States Mail Line Company will hereafter keep a shipping and passenger register upon the wharfboat. Each boat leaving daily will leave a list of the names of the passengers and the places on the wharfboat. This is a good idea, and worthy of imitation.

CAPT. DAVIS, of the United States steamer Montana, has arrived at St. Paul, and states that he has been at work for several days on Gaffet's bar, and now has about 200 feet off the point of the bar, leaving a channel 200 feet wide and fully four feet deep at the shallowest place.

THE St. Louis *Times* says: Mr. William Blanker, clerk of the Belle Memphis, who has been suffering with paralysis for several months, is recovering his health, and is able to get about without the use of cane or crutches. The disease was brought about by a fall that injured the spine.

ABOUT BELLS.—The Martha Jewett, running in the Missouri twenty years ago, had an extra fine bell. Jewett Wilcox was clerk of the boat. The bell swings in the Presbyterian Church in Cairo, and its sweet tones call Mr. Wilcox near the word of God preached every Sunday. Wilcox was clerk, also, of the Genoa, which sank years ago in the Missouri, above Nebraska City. That boat's bell is doing duty on shore, and was the first bell ever tolled in the State of Nebraska, which was a Territory when the Genoa sank.

The Dubuque *Herald* says: "Low water is the most disconcerting thing the boys have to encounter. All the upper tributaries, the Wisconsin, Chippewa, Black and St. Croix rivers—the principal feeders of the Upper Mississippi—are unusually low, and nearly all past a rafting stage. The Wisconsin has not been so shallow in five years, and rafts are hung up all along that stream for a reviving market and more water. A fleet, rafted high, reached this city to-day from the Wisconsin river, having been thirty-two days on the way from Grand Rapids."

NEW ORLEANS, August 11.—No arrivals. Departed—Cherokee, Cincinnati. Weather clear and hot.

NASHVILLE, August 11.—River rising; 2 feet 9 inches on shoals.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

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THE fine passenger steamer Exchange, Capt. S. Shuman, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Wm. Harbison will do the honors of the office.

THE United States Mail Line Company will hereafter keep a shipping and passenger register upon the wharfboat. Each boat leaving daily will leave a list of the names of the passengers and the places on the wharfboat. This is a good idea, and worthy of imitation.

CAPT. DAVIS, of the United States steamer Montana, has arrived at St. Paul, and states that he has been at work for several days on Gaffet's bar, and now has about 200 feet off the point of the bar, leaving a channel 200 feet wide and fully four feet deep at the shallowest place.

THE St. Louis *Times* says: Mr. William Blanker, clerk of the Belle Memphis, who has been suffering with paralysis for several months, is recovering his health, and is able to get about without the use of cane or crutches. The disease was brought about by a fall that injured the spine.

ABOUT BELLS.—The Martha Jewett, running in the Missouri twenty years ago, had an extra fine bell. Jewett Wilcox was clerk of the boat. The bell swings in the Presbyterian Church in Cairo, and its sweet tones call Mr. Wilcox near the word of God preached every Sunday. Wilcox was clerk, also, of the Genoa, which sank years ago in the Missouri, above Nebraska City. That boat's bell is doing duty on shore, and was the first bell ever tolled in the State of Nebraska, which was a Territory when the Genoa sank.

The Dubuque *Herald* says: "Low water is the most disconcerting thing the boys have to encounter. All the upper tributaries, the Wisconsin, Chippewa, Black and St. Croix rivers—the principal feeders of the Upper Mississippi—are unusually low, and nearly all past a rafting stage. The Wisconsin has not been so shallow in five years, and rafts are hung up all along that stream for a reviving market and more water. A fleet, rafted high, reached this

CITY MATTERS.

Western University
Opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Relief Committee.
A meeting of the Citizens' Executive Relief Committee will be held at the office of the chairman No. 152 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, August 13th, at 3 P. M.
A. M. BROWN, Chairman,
JOHN S. SLAGLE, Secretary.

Committed for Trial.
Yesterday Wm. Hunt, arrested under very suspicious circumstances in Worth's barber shop, No. 522 Penn street, as reported in our last issue, was committed to jail in default of $500 bail, to answer at court a charge of entering a building with felonious intent.

Directors Elected.
Yesterday, at an election held at the Central Bank, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the institution: Thomas Fawcett, D. W. C. Carroll, James H. Hopkins, Julius Adler, James Bown, J. H. Walter, Madison Bailey, J. F. Dennistoun, George Bingham, Abram Hayes, Paul H. Backe, James Wilson.

For the Benefit of the Sufferers.
To-morrow evening, at Washington Hall, late Turners' Hall, on Sixth avenue, in this city, a grand concert, variety exhibition and ball will be given by the Central Turn Verein, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late flood. The programme announced is an interesting one, and the hall should be crowded.

The Glendale Affray.
Yesterday Dr. Venn, one of the phasicians in attendance upon Matthews the colored man who was hurt in the affray at Glendale as reported yesterday, went before Mayor Fleming to the effect that he did no consider Matthews wound dangerous although it is very severe. Kittrem and Shep are still in the lockup but will probably be released on bail To-day.

Damages Claimed.
Yesterday Thomas Shunan commenced suit in the District Court, against Frederick Gwinner and Christopher Malone, to recover two thousand dollars damages. He alleges that the defendants removed large quantities of valuable clay, rock or stone from his property in Sharpsburg, without authority. A capias was issued, and bail in the sum of $1,000 was required.

Taken to Dixmont.
Yesterday morning an insane girl living in the Second ward of Allegheny, endeavored to throw herself from the second-story window of her mother's house. She was seen and caught just as she was about to spring out, subsequently she was sent to Dixmont by her family. She has been insane for a long time, and has recently shown a violent disposition, throwing stones at children, and making herself generally obnoxious.

Relief for the Sufferers.
The collections received at the Allegheny Savings bank, for the sufferers by the flood, since the list published yesterday, were as follows: A. C. Lockhart, Sharpsburg, $10; Second part, $5. Collected in Richland township, $44. Neshannock U. P. Church, Lawrence county, Pa., $28; Thomas Wright, $2.
At the First National bank, Allegheny, $20 was received from Dr. Brooks.

Accidents.
Last evening a little boy named Samuel Scott, about three years of age, was let sitting in a wagon in front of Semple's dry goods store, in Allegheny, and fell out of the wagon, striking his head upon the pavement. He was severely injured.
Yesterday a man named Albright was struck by one of the accommodation trains at Dixmont, and one of his arms crushed so badly that it is thought amputation will be necessary.

Central Board of Education.
A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was to have been held yesterday but failed for want of a quorum.
At the appointed hour, on motion, James McEwen was called to the chair in the absence of the chairman.
The roll being called was found that the following members only were present: Messrs. Arthurs, Barker, Case, Fleming, Kehew, McEwen, Rankin, Schultz and Wilkinson.
There being no quorum, on motion, adjourned.

Another Drowning Case.
Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest over the body of John Williams whose body was taken from the river near the northern shore. Deceased had gone "in swimming" below the Gas Works about noon and being a cranky as is supposed, when he got beyond his depth, sank. Efforts were made to save him and the body was gotten out within half an hour afterwards, but all efforts to resuscitate it proved unavailing. Mr. Williams was thirty-seven years of age, a single man, and resided with his mother at No. 252 Jackson street. He was a carpenter by trade and was a faithful employe of James Bell's. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Ale and Beer Consumption.
Deputy Collector Powell, of the Internal Revenue Department, this, the Twenty-second district, reports that during the year, from May 1st, 1873, to May 1st, 1874, there were 157,700 barrels of ale and beer brewed. Prof. Luckey, City Superintendent of schools, in his last annual report, estimates that the average drink of beer to a gallon. With thirty gallons to the barrel this above given quantity would make 61,560,000 drinks. At five cents per drink this would net $3,078,150 00. It would appear from this that the Superintendent is not far out of the way in the amount of money thus expended in the city during a year.

Mt. Sewickley Camp Meeting.
Over thirty new cottages have been erected at the Mt. Sewickley camp meeting grounds this year, and the grounds have been very greatly improved. A large chapel has been erected, and a number of the preachers' tents stand. No public collection will be taken up, but to defray necessary expenses and to provide a fund to finish the debt on the grounds, the managers have resolved to charge admission fees—the trifling fee of ten cents for each person, and a small fee on buggies and vehicles. The railroad will sell excursion tickets, sixty-five cents from Allegheny to Leetsdale and return.

A College Worthy of Patronage.
The announcement elsewhere of Beaver College is worthy of the attention of all parents and guardians who have children to be educated. Since the erection of the elegant new buildings, the facilities and accommodation for pupils have been greatly increased. The rooms have been thoroughly refitted and furnished, and are larger, and more pleasant. The remaining entire illustrating the sciences have also been increased. The Musical Department, a special feature, affords unsurpassed facilities for musical education. The location of the college is superior, and the town is regarded as one of the most healthful in the State. The college campus comprises fine lawn and shade, for outdoor exercise, and every possible facility for health and vigor of pupils and teachers. The terms are reasonable, and with the admirable advantages it offers, those interested would do well to have correspondence with President Taylor.

Pittsburgh Banks.
Through the courtesy of Mr. George A. Powell, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, we are enabled to give the following interesting facts regarding the banks in the Twenty-second District, other than National banks. Of this class of banks there are sixty-three, and the reverse of a one twenty-fourth per cent. on their average capital and average deposits. These returns are made monthly and paid in half yearly. The figures given below are the average capital employed and the average deposits of the past six months. Following is the statement:

Average capital	$ 5,775,398 00
Average deposits	15,950,579 00

The above are the only banking returns given to the National Treasury, and are not included in the above.

Wants His Child.
Yesterday a hearing took place before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, in the case of Ann Nicholson and Susan Nicholson, charged with disorderly conduct by Charles Butcher, the son-in-law and brother-in-law, respectively, of the accused. It appears that sometime since Butcher and his wife, who had been living at Mrs. Nicholson's, separated, she saying she with her mother and keeping her child, and Butcher going away. Since then the husband has frequently tried to effect a reconciliation with his wife, and not long since went to the house with that object in view. His visit was ineffectual, and at last he threatened to take the child away with him. Thereupon, as he alleges, his wife with her mother and sister made a joint attack upon him, and took the child away by force, and subsequently the two defendants resumed the attack upon him. It was for this the suit was entered. The defendants were ordered to pay the costs, and the husband was advised to procure legal advice if he desired possession of his child.

Soldiers' Reunion.
The Fourth Annual Reunion of the Association of the 28th and 147th Regiments P. V., and Knap's Pennsylvania Battery will take place in the city of Pittsburgh, September 17th, 1874. Following is the programme:
Orders of the Day—Reunion delegation leaves Philadelphia September 16th, 8.30 and 11.55 P. M.
Headquarters, Robinson House, Pittsburgh.
Assemble at headquarters 1 P. M.
Roll call, 1.30 P. M.
March Pittsburgh for Haysville on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at close of business meeting, 6 P. M.
Banquet, Ellanora Springs Hotel, Haysville, 7.12 P. M.
In a circular sent out by the Secretary, Mr. John F. Nicholson, he says: The fee of membership is one dollar per year, and must be transmitted to the Secretary. Those efforts to renew, from year to year, friendships formed in the adverse circumstances of war, merit and should receive your hearty co-operation and presence. Whilst the organization refers with just pride to the previous assemblages, which in spirit and numbers have never been excelled, it pledges itself that nothing shall be wanting to make the ninth reunion a like manifestation.
Any further information can be obtained by addressing Jesse H. Lippincott, No. 231 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Depot of the P. R. R.
The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday, says:
To-day the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Delaware avenue, between Walnut and Spruce streets, will be formally opened for the reception of through freight destined for Pittsburgh and Erie and points West, and for the delivery of freights from Pittsburgh and Erie and points West. The office of W. W. Winner, freight agent, will also be removed to No. 8 Walnut street, in this new station.
The new depot on Delaware avenue is one of the largest structures of the kind in the country, running from Walnut to Dock street, north and south, 372 feet, and from the avenue to Water street, 116 feet. The old brick building, fronting both Walnut and Dock streets, instead of being taken down, are fitted up for offices, and the depot dove-tailed into them. The roof of the depot is of the iron truss pattern, with a wooden chord, and is slated.
The tracks run in the centre of the depot through its whole length, with transferables for shifting cars from one track to the other. The rails are laid on the east side of Delaware avenue, from Washington avenue to the depot. The rails are of steel, and are very heavy and so constructed that carts or wagons can easily cross them. On these tracks goods can be brought from any part of the great West directly to this depot without breaking bulk, whence they can be shipped, if necessary, to any foreign port, or furnished to our own merchants almost at their very doors.
To-day the old depot at Thirteenth and Market streets will be closed. The business of the road usually transacted at this place will hereafter be transacted at the new depot, Fifteenth and Market streets.

A. V. R. R.

Meeting of the Creditors Yesterday.

Report of the Executive Committee.

Full Text of the Proposition Submitted.

IT IS ACCEPTED WITHOUT DISSENT.

Yesterday afternoon, pursuant to notice, a full meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held at Lafayette Hall, Hon. James L. Graham in the chair. The meeting was called to order at about half-past two o'clock.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called by the Executive Committee, in order to submit to the creditors a report of the result of their interviews with the officials of the Pennsylvania Company in regard to the basis of a final settlement.

Reuben Miller, Esq., then read the report of the committee, setting forth the basis of settlement. The substance of this proposition was published in our columns yesterday, giving to our readers in advance of all our contemporaries, a clear statement of the way that was to be opened up for the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company out of its difficulties. Following we give the full text of the committee's report:

To the Creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant to appointment at the last meeting of your committee held with the directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, said then, at the suggestion of John Scott, Esq., President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, proceeded to Philadelphia, and there met, by appointment, the President and Finance committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (on the 24th of July last), and after a full and free discussion, presented the following memorandum, as a basis of settlement and security:

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1874.

MEMORANDUM.

1. That the Allegheny Valley Railroad shall apply to the payment of the interest on the interest on the income bonds, all her surplus earnings, after providing for existing mortgages and operating expenses, and
2. That there shall be devoted to the payment of the interest and principle of three and a half millions income bonds, the amount due creditors, other than the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, one-tenth of the gross receipts for freight to and from the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and over that the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, and the Northern Central Railroad. This one-tenth shall be placed with the trustees named in the mortgage, one of whom shall be the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh.
3. That for any deficiency in interest on the income bonds, by reason of the Allegheny Valley Railroad failing to realize a sufficient amount, the trustees shall apply (out of this ten per cent.) a sufficient amount to pay the deficiency in interest, and this amount shall be applied to the purchase of the three and a half millions outstanding bonds by advertisement.
4. The entire amount of income bonds under this trust shall be ten millions, of which a sufficient amount shall be used for the payment of existing debts at par, and out of the remainder the Pennsylvania Railroad, shall be entitled to a sufficient amount at par, as may be necessary to secure to them one-fourth of one per cent. on their average capital and average deposits. These returns are made monthly and paid in half yearly. The figures given below are the average capital employed and the average deposits of the past six months. Following is the statement:
5. These bonds to run for twenty years.
6. The interest to be at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
This paper was referred to the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the same day accepted by them, as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1874.

MESSRS. JAS. I. BENNETT, D. HOSTETTER AND REUBEN MILLER, Committee.

GENTLEMAN:—The proposition submitted by you to our committee was by it presented to the board to-day, a copy of which you will find enclosed.

I beg leave to say that if your creditors will fund their bonds, and relieve the Allegheny Valley Railroad from its floating indebtedness, our Company will be prepared to execute a contract and carry out in good faith, the understanding of the parties as expressed in said proposition. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,) THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

In accordance therewith, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad companies have agreed to place for your benefit in the hands of Trustees, one-tenth of the gross receipts of freight to and from Allegheny City and from the Allegheny Valley Railroad; which one-tenth is in addition to and in no way applicable to pay said sums as they mature, desires, to the extent of its ability, to provide for the semi-annual or ultimate payment of the same, and proposes to its creditors as follows:

First. To issue bonds to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, to be dated October 1, 1874, payable twenty years thereafter, with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October in each year, and, if authority of law can be obtained, to secure the same by a mortgage to Trustees, one of whom shall be the Depositary Company of Pittsburgh, of all its corporate property and franchises; such mortgage to be subject to the lien and mortgage of the city of Pittsburgh, and to such mortgages on said property and franchises.

Second. To issue many of said bonds at par as may be sufficient to retire the said indebtedness, with the interest thereon to October 1, 1874, which number and bonds shall be placed in the custody of the said Trustees named in said proposed mortgage, to be disposed of by them at par, and the proceeds thereof applied to the purposes of the trust as hereinafter stated.

Third. Upon the acceptance of said bonds at par, as aforesaid by said creditors at a general meeting, and by a further deposit of said bonds with the Trustees, and upon an agreement in this agreement, an agreement will be entered into with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company and the Northern Central Railroad Company, of the first part, which said companies will set apart semi-annually ten per cent. of their gross receipts for the preceding six months, received from freight transported over the whole or any portion of their respective lines of railroad to and from and over the whole or any portion of the lines of railroad operated by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company (reserving that portion thereof known as the Bennett's Branch), the same to be paid over to the Trustees for the uses of the trust hereinbefore stated, and to be applied by them to the purchase, as they may deem necessary, of the interest upon such of the said bonds, as well as to the purchase, as may be necessary, to be held by parties other than the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company, and the Northern Central Railroad Company, in manner following, that is to say:

1. If the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are able to pay only a portion of the interest, as it matures, upon said bonds as aforesaid, then so much of the ten per centum of said gross receipts as may be necessary shall be applied to the payment of such portion of said interest as may not have been paid by said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, only; and to John L. Gow, Esq., solicitor, a fee of $250, and to Theodore Knox, for report, $25. Which was approved.

Henry D. Rine, bankrupt, Butler county. Certificate will be issued, subject to report of order revoking the decree of adjudication presented, and rule granted on the bankrupt to show cause why he should not be required to pay ten per centum of gross receipts as shall have been received since adjudication, and for so much of said ten per centum of gross receipts as shall have been paid over to the assignee, the same shall be entitled to and shall receive from the said trustees out of the moneys in their hands, and it is for you to decide what shall be done.

We earnestly suggest that prompt action be taken, so that if favorable, the necessary papers may be executed.

James I. Bennett,
John Harper,
D. Hostetter,
Reuben Miller,
James J. Donnell,
Committee.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, Mr. Dilworth offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved—That the report just read be accepted, and that the thanks of the creditors be tendered to the committee for their efficient services.

Mr. Riley offered the following resolution, which was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That the proposition of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, as set forth in the report of the committee, and that the same is hereby adopted; and that the several creditors shall signify their assent thereto by signing their names to an agreement in the following terms:

We, the undersigned creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, do hereby respectively accept the written proposition and agreement of the committee of the creditors, at a general meeting, held at Pittsburgh this 11th day of August, 1874, in addition to our working, and other parties liable to us, as endorsers or otherwise, or promissory notes or other evidences of indebtedness held by us.

Mr. D. W. C. Carroll offered the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereby given power to act, and are hereby requested to continue to act and to take such steps for the employment of counsel, and otherwise as may be necessary in their judgment to carry the proposition of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company into effect.

The resolution was adopted.

The following telegram was read by Mr. Miller:

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1874.

To J. I. Bennett:

Telegraphed Mr. John Scott yesterday that there would be no difficulty whatever in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Erie with the existing arrangement as to the other creditors. I trust you will get everything satisfactorily adjusted at your meeting to-day, and that the needful papers may be signed by the creditors and a deposit of their claims made.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

Mr. Bennett then read again the form of acceptance published in our columns yesterday, and urged that all the creditors come forward and sign the acceptance.

There being no further business to transact, the President announced that it was in order for the creditors to come forward and affix their signatures to the acceptance. Thereupon the the work of signing the paper commenced, and continued until the time of adjournment, about an hour later.

During that hour creditors representing $5,000,000 of the indebtedness signed the paper. Thus leaving only about $1,300,000 to be signed for, and the signatures represented by this sum, it is understood, will be affixed. In fact, the acceptance of the proposition submitted may be considered practically secured.

At the time of adjournment the paper was removed to the Safe Deposit Bank, where signers can call at President Riley's office and affix their names at their convenience.

Yesterday's meeting was in all respects an extraordinary one. It is not often that a transaction involving the fate of a railroad and the mere report of a committee, without any dissenting voices and without any spread-eagleism, or the action of the creditors at the meeting yesterday afternoon certainly implied a high compliment to the gentlemen composing the committee.

BANKRUPT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following bankrupt business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Robert I. Davis, bankrupt, Allegheny. On petition of assignee, order made referring the claims of the Modern Life Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, and the Second Ward Permanent Savings and Homestead Association, all of Pittsburgh, to Register Shafer, to take evidence, if judiate and fix the account they are allowed to recover and make report.

John Dunmar, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made restraining Garnet & Whitesides from proceeding with their execution. Rodgers for and Hay against order.

James Mowbray, bankrupt, Washington. Register's report recommending the payment to Thomas Walker, petitioning creditor, of Washington Valley Railroad Company, only and to John L. Gow, Esq., solicitor, a fee of $150, and to Theodore Knox, for report, $25, which was approved.

Henry D. Rine, bankrupt, Butler county. Certificate will be issued, subject to report of order revoking the decree of adjudication presented, and rule granted on the bankrupt to show cause why he should not be required to pay ten per centum of gross receipts as shall have been received since adjudication, and for so much of said ten per centum of gross receipts as shall have been paid over to the assignee, the same shall be entitled to and shall receive from the said trustee out of the moneys in their custody, in the proportion as the sums contributed by them respectively shall have been so applied the partial payment of interest as aforesaid, the said three companies shall be entitled to and shall receive from the said trustees out of the remainder in their custody, in the proportion as the sums contributed by them respectively shall have been so applied the partial payment of interest as aforesaid, the said three companies shall be entitled to and shall receive from the said trustees out of the remainder in their custody, in the proportion as the sums contributed by them respectively shall have been so applied to